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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.65.

April 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 78 Humidity „ 90 „ 86

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April 11, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 67 Humidity „ 86 „ 74

7633 日十二月二潤

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

三拜禮 號一十月四英滙書 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

### GREAT RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE BRITISH.

HUGE HAUL OF PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL.

London, April 10, 7.00 a.m.

The battle of Arras is the British reply to the German boast, made at the time of the Somme retreat, that they had completely disarranged the British offensive plans. It should finally dispose of the theory of pessimists, that the initiative in the risk lies with the enemy.

Nothing was more remarkable in yesterday's battle than the crushing preponderance of the British artillery, whose fire was described as twenty times heavier than the enemy's, whose reply was feeble in comparison. This preponderance, coupled with the unreadiness of the German defences on the new line, enabled Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig to abandon the methodical seige methods of last year for mobile tactics, and to begin the offensive too soon for the Germans to sneak away without fighting, as they did on the Somme and Roye salients.

That the Germans were surprised appears from the descriptions of the distress signals given by their infantry when the bombardment, which was a prelude to the assault, opened. The horizon was lit up with red, white and green rockets and fountains of golden rain calling upon the artillery to help.

The weather changed unfavourably at the opening of the assault, a drizzle turning into rain and sleet. The battlefield was sheeted in mist, driving before the wind, and the ground soon became slippery.

Our casualties are estimated as being nothing comparable to the opening day of the Somme offensive last year. This initial victory may be momentous. Already the Vimy Ridge has been captured, and this is the greatest German fortress in the West. It is covered by woods, and the sides are scarred with ravines, sheltering enemy machine gunners and mortars. From thence a rolling plain stretches to Douai, twelve miles distant.

The new offensive is on a front immediately north of the Hindenburg line, and threatens to outflank it.

It is estimated that the gains represent twenty-five square miles.

### Over 9,000 Prisoners in One Day.

London, April 10, 2.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was severe night fighting at the northern end of the Vimy Ridge, where the enemy had retained a footing, but was ejected.

The enemy attempted a counter-attack, which failed. We cleared the eastern slops of the Ridge, and, repulsing counter-attacks, we advanced and seized the village of Farmpoux, and the neighbouring defences to the north and south of Scarpe.

We took prisoner on Monday over nine thousand men, and captured forty guns.

We drove the enemy from the high ground between Le Verguier and Hargicourt. Fighting continues on the whole battle front.

A strong enemy night attack on the narrow front to the south-east of Ypres reached our support line, but was immediately ejected.

### His Majesty's Congratulations.

London, April 10, 4.05 p.m.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—"The whole Empire will rejoice at yesterday's successful operations. Canada will be proud that the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to her troops. I heartily congratulate you and all who have partaken in this splendid achievement."

### The Offensive Extending.

London, April 10, 4.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The great offensive is gradually extending. I hear of fighting to-day towards La Bassee.

Yesterday was the most successful day for the British since July 1.

We now dominate the Vimy Ridge. The accomplishment of this great feat in a single day would have been deemed incredible a few months ago.

I saw a big batch of prisoners coming in. They were clean and tidy, which is significant of the pretty free surrenders. One hundred and fifty of them were officers. The prisoners include five Battalion Commanders.

The captures include fine hauls of trench mortars, machine guns, bomb-throwers and ammunition.

The enemy destroyed great quantities of supplies.

The weather continues to be atrocious. It is bitterly cold, and the gale is laden with snow flurries.

### A German Duke's Command.

London, April 10, 4.30 p.m.

A message from Paris states that Duke Albert of Wurtemburg is commanding the Army Group between Lorraine and the Swiss frontier.

### A Garbled German Version.

London, April 10, 6.05 p.m.

A German official wireless message states:—The battle of Arras continues.

The English, after several days' artillery activity, attacked on Monday, following a most violent increase of fire, on a twenty kilometres' front. As a result of hard fighting, they penetrated our positions on the roads radiating from Arras, but they failed to break through.

Two of our Divisions suffered considerably in stubbornly resisting the superiority of the enemy.

We penetrated beyond the third English line to the south-east of Ypres, and returned with fifty prisoners.

A French attack at Le Feux broke down.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

### The French Front.

London, April 10, 4.55 p.m.

A French communique says:—The enemy's artillery is less active north of the Oise and also south thereof.

We progressed east of the lower forest of Coucy.

There was a lively artillery struggle in the region north-east of Sissons, principally in the Laffaux sector.

## THE CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

### Socialist Minister's Repudiations.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Socialist, M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, attended a meeting of military delegates and repudiated the insinuations that he had been insufficiently severe towards the partisans of the ex-Tsar. He said that he had not arrested the Grand Duke Dimitrius Pavlovitch because the latter had plotted against the late monk, Rasputin. He had not arrested General Ivanoff because he was old and ill, and imprisonment would have killed him. As regards the prisoners at Tsarskoe Selo, he had visited them, and he assured the delegates that the guards had promised to obey only himself, while the Commandant of the Palace was his personal friend. M. Kerenski concluded by saying that he would not leave the Ministry wherein he represented democracy, until he was assured of the foundation of a Republic.

The delegates gave him an ovation and passed a vote of confidence in him.

### No Territorial Expansion.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerenski has stated that the Government will shortly publish a declaration that Russia renounces territorial expansion, but defends to the utmost the liberty she has won.

### What Free Russia Demands.

London, April 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Government has issued a Proclamation declaring that Free Russia does not aim at domination of other nations, depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying forcibly foreign territories. Its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the rights of all nations to decide their own destiny. Russia does not desire to subjugate or humiliate anyone, but Russia must not emerge from the struggle humiliated or weakened.

## THE CUFFLEY ZEPPELIN HERO.

### Missing—Believed Killed.

London, April 10.

Lieutenant Robinson, who brought down the first Zeppelin, at Cuffley, in September, is reported missing. He is believed to have been killed.

## THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

### British Capture More Prisoners.

London, April 10.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—The Turks were reported on April 6 to be retiring towards Kifri and are now contemplating a converging movement in conjunction with the Turks on the left bank of the Tigris against the British between the Shatt el Adhaim and Diala Rivers. In the meantime they are holding up the Russians on the upper reaches of the Diara.

Our troops were reported on April 8 to be in possession of the left bank of the Shatt el Adhaim.

We captured Belad and Harbe stations to the north-west of Bagdad, and took 209 prisoners on Sunday.

## PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL REFORM

### What the French Press Thinks.

London, April 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Press regards the Kaiser's promise of Electoral Reform after the war as a most significant indication of the desperate internal condition in Germany.

The *Temps* says that the promise may deceive the Germans but it will deceive nobody else.

## THE SALONICA FRONT.

London, April 10.

A French communique from Salonica states:—There has been a most active artillery struggle in the Monastir and Cerna sector.

A German battalion attacked the Russians after a powerful artillery preparation, but it was stopped dead at the wire entanglements by machine gun fire.

## FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN LONDON.

London, April 10.

The French Minister of War has arrived in London.

## RUSSIANS DEFEAT THE TURKS.

London, April 10.

A Russian official wireless message states:—In the direction of Pendjwin we dislodged the Turks from positions in the region of Nirban, to the south-west of Sipi, and continue the offensive.

We occupied Kyzylrabat, to the south-east of Kizilkis.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### AMERICA AT WAR.

### Huge Issue of Bonds.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. McAdoo announces the issue of five billion three-and-a-half per cent. dollar bonds, of which three billion will be used at the earliest possible moment to establish credit for the Allies and be exchanged at par for Allies' bonds now outstanding, which will bear greater actual interest charges.

### America's Fleet of Wooden Ships.

London, April 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson has formally approved of the Shipping Board's programme for the construction of a fleet of a thousand wooden ships, each to be of three thousand tons, and ready for delivery in five months. Congress has authorised the expenditure of ten millions sterling for this purpose.

### German View of U.S. Intervention.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that General von Hindenburg, interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Spanish newspaper, *Vanjuardia*, said that in deciding on unrestricted submarinism Germany regarded the possibility of American assistance to the Entente as weightless. He admitted that in this war money had not proved to be the most important thing for warfare. He was of the opinion that the American supply of war materials to the Allies was already so great that an increase was hardly possible. On the contrary, supplies were likely to diminish in consequence of the necessity on America to equip her own large Army.

### Brazil Breaks off Relations with Germany.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken off.

### Chile's Attitude.

London, April 10.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Santiago (Chile) says it is authoritatively stated that Chile will remain neutral if not directly attacked.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on an Extra].

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE NEW BRITISH PUSH.

### Endless Procession of German Prisoners.

London, April 9.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 9th inst. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—

The battle is raging with unabated vigour roughly from opposite Lens to St. Quentin. The day has gone well for us. Our troops have made substantial progress and big captures of prisoners are coming back in an endless procession. Three thousand five hundred were counted in one army area alone up to midday.

Our casualties have hitherto been relatively small, which is usual in successful operations.

The fighting is increasing in intensity and it is too early yet to count the cost of victory. The infantry's advance along most of the front is not strenuously opposed.

The battle has developed strictly in accordance with the programme but a determined resistance is being offered near Arras, where a large pocket of the enemy was reported to be still holding out at midday, although entirely surrounded.

The famous Harp, a redoubt little less formidable than the "Labyrinth" has been captured with practically a whole battalion. The capture was probably instrumentalised by the tanks, which climbed Telegraph Hill, commanding the Harp.

We have progressed well along the railway running through to Scarpe Valley. We have gained and taken Bois de la Maison Blanche on the Lens branch of the railway. Several strong points vigorously resisted in the Blangy suburb of Arras, through which the German front line has run since the winter of 1914, but our bombing parties gradually reduced these.

The Canadians have fought well forward upon the Vimy slopes, but the resistance here is stiffening.

Our immense preponderance of heavy artillery is one of the most striking features. It is working great execution and tearing up and shredding the dense wire entanglements within range.

Prior to the first assault we effectively exploded a number of mines at various points.

The spirit of the troops is everywhere admirable and they are full of confidence.

A noteworthy fact is that the Germans are ceaselessly signalling for artillery to support them.

The day is bright and dry but a gale has greatly handicapped the airmen.

The correspondent in summing up says: Assuredly the British spring campaign has opened most favourably. Portents of the Allies' victory are so manifest that the only question we now think of asking is the little word "WHEN?"

### Further Bombardment of Verdun.

London, April 10.

The French communique says:—[illegible] the Aisne there has been [illegible] particularly violent [illegible] which was extremely

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### OBITUARY.

### Famous American's Death.

London, April 10.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Olney, a former Secretary of State for America, and draftsman of the despatch in which President Cleveland arraigned the British for intervention in Venezuela.

## MR. COR DE BLY.

### Last Night's Performance.

Mr. Cor de Bly again played at the Victoria Theatre last night, before a good and appreciative house and, as before, his performance was of a very brilliant order and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The violinist was wise enough not to offer too classical a programme to a mixed audience, and his first two pieces were of the popular order—the always-welcome "Barcarolle" of Offenbach's and a very lengthy series of selections from "Il Trovatore"; but these were given with such exquisite taste that they appealed keenly to all classes of listeners, and the artist received most insistent recalls. Finally he played —a piece which afforded him ample opportunity for displaying his unusually fine technique.

Mr. de Bly had hoped to fulfil an extra engagement at the Victoria and one, respectively, at Canton and Macao, but he has received a wire from Shanghai asking him to open his season there on Sunday next. Accordingly he will play only twice more in Hongkong; at the Dutch Club this afternoon at 6 o'clock and at the Victoria at the 9.15 performance. Mr. de Bly hopes, however, to play again in Hongkong on his return from San Francisco.

## MERCANTILE BANK.

### Announcement of Final Dividend.

The local Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received cabled advice that the Bank has declared a final dividend on "A" and "B" shares of 7 per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year, less tax, the amount carried forward being £3,200, and £50,000 added to Reserve.

### Hongkong Theatre.

The Hongkong Theatre offers a fresh serial film: "Terence O'Rourke," the first episode having been given last night. The concluding portions of "The Goddess" and of "Peg o' the Ring" have been delayed in transmission but will be shown later.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Clarke's Cirque, Kowloon.—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

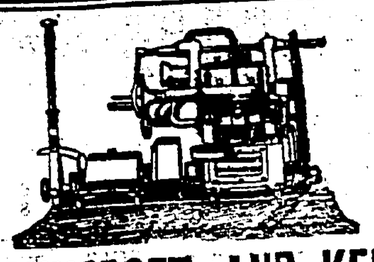
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria [illegible]

NOTICES.



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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed of a first class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 120 Wellington Street, First floor.

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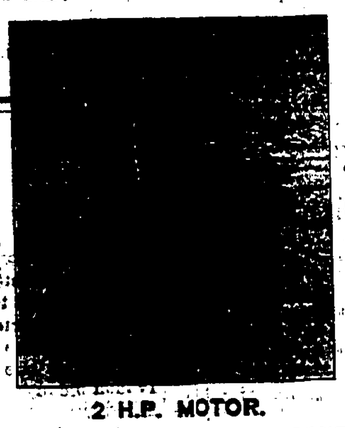

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GENERAL NEWS.

**Russian Loan in Japan.**

Tokyo, 30th March.—It is now generally considered that the 3rd Russian loan, the flotation of which was suspended temporarily owing to the political changes in Russia, can be floated. Influential papers express the opinion that there is no cause for apprehension concerning Russia's financial credit.

**Information Wanted.**

A Rangoon message says that a reward of Rs 500 has been offered by the Commissioner of Police for any information that will throw any light on the disappearance of Mr. John White, Chief Engineer, Arracan Company's Milk at Kanaungho, who has not been seen since the night of the February 27.

**German Loan Funds in China.**

The German loan funds which were suspended by the Chinese Ministry of Finance during the present month amount to $1,700,000. As announced by the Ministry, this money is to be deposited in the banks. It is learned that for this month, the money is to be deposited in the Salt Industrial Bank of Peking.

**How to Matriculate.**

The principal topic of conversation in Northern Calcutta recently, was the Matriculation Examination fiasco. It is said that some hundreds if not thousands of candidates had been in possession of the questions for days past and that copies had been sold at anything from 2 pice to Rs 500 per head. It is further alleged that the text of the questions was actually telegraphed to mofussil centres. If half of this is true, what a reflection on education in Bengal! Meanwhile, the examination has been postponed till the end of the month.

**Small-pox in Japan.**

Small-pox is spreading in various parts of Japan and especially in Nagoya, where many cases have been reported this year. The authorities declare that the disease is usually brought to Tokyo by way of the water fronts, and consequently beginning March 23 the city started a compulsory vaccination of five thousand people who are living on boats in the vicinity of Tokyo. These people live on the water all the time, and it has been difficult to compel them to be vaccinated in the past, and to carry out compulsory vaccination, the police will use motor boats on which physicians and others will visit all boats in the rivers of Tokyo.

**Hongkong and Copper Cash.**

Owing to the big rise in copper, old Chinese brass coins will probably rise enormously in price as they contain about 90 per cent: of copper, remarks *Kelly's Monthly Trade Review*. For quite a long time more than 6,000 tons of these coins have been exported monthly to Japan. It has been a very lucrative business to purchase and melt these coins, and we have just heard that one single Japanese firm is now in the market asking for offers of 200,000 short tons of these old coins. We doubt not that sellers will be found, but what will be the position of the public when such enormous quantities of cash are constantly taken away, causing disturbances in the balance of supply and demand.?

**Germany After the War.**

A remarkable statement was recently made by the well-known Chairman of the German Imperial Crown Office, Dr. Michaelis, who said that rationing will continue for several years after peace, because Germany will be compelled to supply her food exclusively from her own resources. Tonnage for import must be devoted to raw materials, which are more indispensable than grain. The deterioration of the German exchange, too, will prohibit imports from abroad and will demand every effort to increase export. The injury done to German agriculture by the war will [illegible] for several years, even if [illegible] should be [illegible]. Only a gradual improvement is possible.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery go to [illegible] Bakery, [illegible].

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Russian Commissioner to China.**

The Chinese press reports that the Provisional Government of Russia will soon send a Commissioner to China to study the Provisional Constitution of this country. Minister Lin Chin-jen has sent a telegram to the Government reporting on this matter, and the Government has asked the Wai Chiao Pu to make preparations for the reception of the Russian Commissioner.

**One of The "Six Hundred."**

The death occured at Blackburn Workhouse, in February, from the effects of accidental fall of Robert Rigby, a Crimean veteran. He enlisted in the 4th Light Dragoons at Manchester in 1854, and was in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. His horse was shot under him in the charge, but he caught a riderless animal and, galloping after his comrades, was in at the capture of a battery. He was 83 years of age.

**The Siam State Railway.**

Penang, April 3.—Mr. Gittins, chief engineer of the Siamese State Railways, Mr. Anthony, manager, and other officials of the Federated Malay States Railways, arrived in Penang after a leisurely journey by direct train from Bangkok to Prai. The trip was rendered possible by the laying of the last rail connecting the Siamese State Railways at Perlis on the Siam border on Friday last. Railway development on the east coast of Siam is proceeding apace.—*Singapore Free Press.*

**Report of New British Loan in Japan.**

The *Chuwo*, a Japanese paper, says the Tersuchi Government contemplates subscribing to a new loan to be issued by Great Britain in the near future. This is because the specie of Japan at home and abroad is fast increasing, while the country's foreign trade this year is far more favourable than that of last year. For instance, the foreign trade during the past two months and a half resulted in an excess of exports over imports by Y70,000,000, exclusive of receipts accruing from the sale of war necessaries to the Entente Powers. It is understood that Japan will shortly open negotiations with Great Britain on the subject, and that a new British loan will be issued on the Japanese market.

**A Curious Amendment.**

A new Pahang Enactment makes rather a curious amendment to the Mahomedan law of marriage and divorce. It specifies that where the marriage of two persons subject to the enactment has been irrevocably dissolved by the pronouncement of three divorces by the man against the woman, it shall be unlawful for such parties to cohabit as man and wife unless the woman shall have first been lawfully married to some other person than her divorced husband and such marriage shall have been dissolved. This seems to work out: A marries B and pronounces the three divorces. A cannot cohabit with B until she has again been married and properly divorced. But an alternative reading seems to be: A marries B and pronounces three divorces. Unless B has first been lawfully married to some other person and divorced, she shall not resume cohabitation with A.

**The Term "Colonial."**

By a curious coincidence the term "Colonial," as applied to the self governing Overseas, was referred to by two of the leading representatives of those Dominions now in London. Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute, said he did not know how that Institute came by its name, although he presumed that, like most of us, in its infant days it had small say in its christening. "But," he added, "you will permit me to say just this: the Australian, and Canadian, the New Zealander, as I have known him, lays no claim to be called a 'Colonial.'" Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, speaking at University College on the subject of the future relations of the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions, said: "Personally, I do not object to the use of the terms 'Colonial' or 'Colonies.'"

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Hallet Telegraph Restante, from London.
Hokiantuk, from Cebu.
Kimcheong, from Saigon.
Kwongkee Shangwan Bukai from Singapore.
Lingleeping Gohonwoochan, from Shanghai.
Livingston Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Pohtong, from Saigon.
Roses Astor Hotel, from Macao.
Semthay, from Semarang.
Stewart Knutsford Hotel Kowloon, from Singapore.
Vernon, from Hanoi.
Yuensang, from Saigon.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, April 5, 1917.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kwangkwongyan, Wilton Street, from Shanghai.
Hoongon Steamship Company, from Moji.
Yunchong, from Amoy.
Beeguanchan, from Amoy.
Mrs. Megarity, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kelly, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
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A. B. SORENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 6, 1917.


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G. R.

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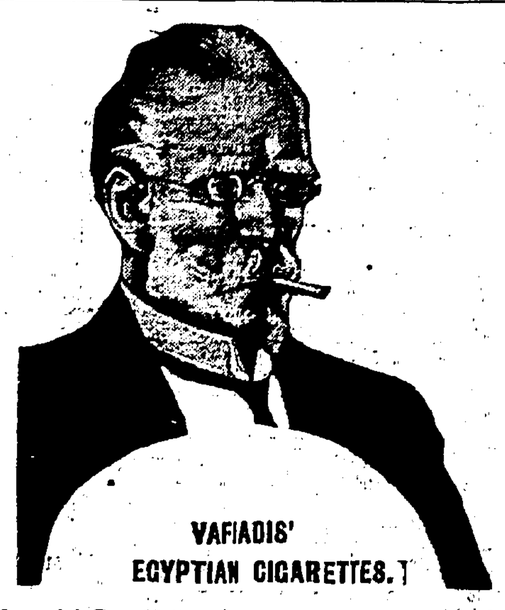

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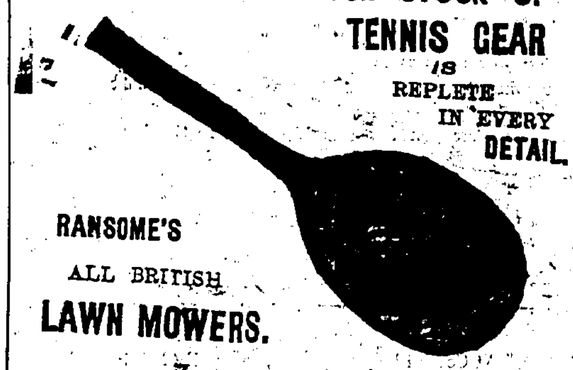

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

REID.—At Cornhill, Quarry Bay, on April 11, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. James Reid, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

## UNJUST CRITICISMS.

From correspondence which has reached us, it would appear that quite a deal of feeling has been aroused in Yokohama in consequence of the publication, in the columns of a contemporary, of some opinions by a Mr. James Orange, said to have formerly resided in Hongkong, in regard to the alleged apathy of Britishers in the Far East in the matter of making sacrifices to help on the war. This gentleman, in the course of a lengthy letter, roundly slated Britishers generally, and those of Hongkong in particular, and his effusion has called forth from a neutral subject a vigorously-worded protest which has been circulated, we are informed, by the hundreds throughout Yokohama. The British community of the port was delighted that the neutral correspondent should have so promptly taken up Mr. Orange's uncalled-for and unjust attack. The indignation felt is all the greater from the fact that Mr. Orange went to Yokohama as a self-confessed stranger, notwithstanding which he did not see the bad taste of deriding Britishers there and of criticising the extent of the assistance which they are rendering the Empire in this time of stress.

Mr. Orange's distribe is too lengthy to analyse in detail, but one or two quotations from it will suffice to show the nature of the complaints of which he unburdens himself. After declaring that the help which Britishers throughout the Far East are rendering the Empire is "not at all adequate," the writer says that "Hongkong, which has subscribed a large sum, seems to forget that the major portion is really paid by aliens." We have no knowledge as to the source of this gentleman's information, but everyone here will testify to the utter untruthfulness of this assertion. Presumably, Mr. Orange has the Chinese population in mind when he refers to "aliens." If he has, he reveals his ignorance in two respects. In the first place, most of the Chinese living in Hongkong are British subjects, and are proud of the fact. But, even so,—and while fully appreciating the very many tangible evidences they have given of their loyalty and patriotism—it certainly cannot be said that they have subscribed anything like the major portion of the money already raised in Hongkong on behalf of war funds. The lists periodically issued by the War Charities Committee will be found to contain ample evidence to the contrary. Apart from subscriptions to charities, Hongkong has a record which, as His Excellency's recent statement shows, is no mean one. So far as taxes go, these have already been increased during the war, and Britishers, in common with all others who reside here, bear their share of the increases. What is more, there is every probability that new imposts will be enforced in the near future. Mr. Orange's chief "grouse" seems to be that British firms and residents abroad are not compelled to pay income tax. But if he knew anything of the peculiar conditions which exist in Hongkong he would perceive that the proposal is utterly impracticable. As to subscriptions to War Loans and War Savings Associations, Mr. Orange discounts these with the remark that they are not sacrifices, but investments. Surely the same argument would apply to those firms at Home which have taken up War Stock.

A great part of Mr. Orange's effusion is devoted to the painting of a very rosy picture of the high salaries enjoyed in the Far East. The average resident, he says, makes more money here than at Home, and retires at an earlier period than his brethren in England. Mr. Orange may be one of the fortunate ones. But if he wants it, he can find an end of testimony to the fact that the cost of living in nearly every part has tremendously increased in the Far East. For most people in the Orient nowadays, the question is not how to amass a fortune and return Home quickly; the majority would consider themselves lucky if they could see any prospects of ever getting back to the Homeland again. We do not deny that there are stay-at-home people in the Far East. Nor do we suggest that all that might have been done has been accomplished. But we do object to the wilful misstating of facts. And that, it seems to us, is the impression at which this Mr. Orange has been devoting

### The Western Offensive.

For more years than we would venture to say, Germany has been looking forward to "The Day". Now that it has come, we hope she likes it. "The Day" for which the Allies have been patiently waiting all the winter long has certainly dawned, and the only objectionable part of the business from the Hun point of view is that its events do not promise to turn out in accordance with the great Hohenzollern programme; for this certainly did not include the capture, by the Allies, of places on whose defence Germany had spent untold money and blood. To-day the Kaiser is learning the meaning of our Home munition-making energies during the autumn and winter. Only eighteen months ago, when his own supplies seemed inexhaustible, the louts who are carrying out his behests were pouring out shells like water on unoffending places that were useless from a military point of view. It was just a riot of wantonness and noise and blister—the sort of thing that would appeal peculiarly to the Boche mind. And it achieved nothing; nothing, that is to say, that was likely to benefit our enemies permanently or to to bring them nearer, by one jot, to victory. And now it is our turn. Everywhere along the five-and-forty mile front, from Givenchy down to St. Quentin, Wilhelm's "victorious armies" are falling back in dismay before the ruthless fire of the British and French; every Allied shell or bayonet-charge carries a message of righteous vengeance, and, as Reuter remarks this morning, "the only question we now think of asking is the little word *When?*" We are still not very clear as to the precise meaning which the Huns were in the habit of attaching to "Der Tag," but we have no doubt at all as to what the British and French understand, respectively, by "The Day" and "Le Jour."

### China's Army.

Canton advices state that H.E. Chu Hing-lan is making plans for the disbanding of a considerable portion of the local army; and on that point he is certainly to be congratulated, for the outstanding feature of the Chinese soldier, as the term is at present understood, is that he is an extremely useless and expensive luxury. In military affairs China has, without doubt, to begin all over again. In fairness to her it has to be admitted that she has never, in the whole of her history, had an opportunity of succeeding as a military nation—for reasons which are not far to seek. While, from time immemorial, Western countries believed that it was every layman's duty, from King to serf, to understand the use of arms, China was teaching her children that soldiering was the lowest pitch of degradation to which a man could sink. A belief so steadily drummed into the nation could not die out in a century, or in half a dozen; and even to-day scarcely one per cent. of the Chinese have yet realised that the profession of arms, rightly understood, is one of the most honourable (at times positively the most honourable) in the world. But young China is open to conviction, and a strong, refined type of man like Chu Hing-lan has before him limitless opportunities of inculcating some wholesome ideas on the subject of soldiering. His Excellency is a strong believer in universal military service and in the higher education of the soldier. That he will be listened to all in five minutes is hardly to be hoped, but if those young Chinese who have received a foreign education will but back him up by showing their more backward friends—by force of example—that there is nothing by any means degrading in a man's wishing to draw the sword in defence of his country, there is every reason to think that China's coming army will be something very different from anything that it has ever been in the past. The Chinese contingent of the Hongkong Police Reserve offers a not unworthy pattern to the people of the neighbouring Province, in point of smartness and discipline; and, if the more educated classes will take upon themselves a little useful propaganda work, China will soon cease to be content with an army composed of coolies and pirates.

## DAY BY DAY.

THERE'S MANY A GOOD THING LOST THROUGH NOT ASKING FOR IT.

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/16d.

### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 135th anniversary of Lord Rodney's victory in the West Indies.

### Tennis Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League takes place at the Hongkong C.C. pavilion at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow. All Club Secretaries interested are requested to attend.

### Pupils' Concert.

Professor Dansenberg's pupils, assisted by Professor Gonsales, Mr. Lai and a small orchestra, are to give a concert in St. Andrew's Hall to-morrow at 5.15 p.m. A splendid programme has been arranged.

### Bail Estreated.

A Chinese was found yesterday walking along the street with 1lb. of raw opium in his possession. He was taken to the Central Station, but released on $150 bail. This morning he failed to appear in Court to answer the charge, and his bail was estreated.

### Hongkong Lady's War Work.

Among the passengers arriving in Hongkong recently was Mrs. C. D. Garrett Bell. Mrs. Bell, whose relatives are connected with several hospitals both in France and England, has, during her absence from the Colony, been nursing the wounded in London.

### Bijou Theatre.

The Bijou Theatre is screening one of Trans-Atlantic's exclusive serial, entitled "The Adventures of Terence O'Rourke," in nine episodes, each a complete adventure in itself. The fifth and sixth Adventures will be screened to-night. The programme includes a very good war Graphic, "The Whirlpool of War," and Keystone comics.

### St. George's Day Cafe Chantant.

There seems to be, in some quarters, a slight misunderstanding in connection with the sale of the tickets for the Cafe Chantant. We are therefore asked to make it clear that these tickets cover the admittance as well as afternoon tea in the drill hall, where the concert will be held. They do not cover admittance to the various side shows, i.e. cinema, ventriloquist etc.

### Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—H. Wicking & Co., $50; A. F. Arculli, $50; Benjamin and Potts, $25; Cavasjee Palanjee & Co., $25; Central Agency, $25; British American Tobacco Co., $25; A. V. Apcar & Co., $25; Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, $25.

### Lukong Discharged.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a lukong, No 361, was summoned by a Chinese for assault at Wing Lok Street wharf on April 4. It was alleged that the constable wanted to search complainant, but, instead of doing so, struck the man on the chest. Defendant's case was that the man refused to be searched, and in consequence he arrested him and took him to the station. He did not strike the man. Other constables gave corroborative evidence, and defendant was discharged.

### The Wrong Man.

A coolie accosted a marine hawker in Kowloon yesterday and asked him to buy a quantity of copper piping, but upon examining it the hawker said he "would not have it as a present." An Indian watchman saw the men together and arrested the hawker for illegal possession. When the man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, Inspector Gordon asked for the charge to be withdrawn, as he thought the watchman had arrested the wrong man. His Worship discharged the man.

## WAR SAVINGS.

### Fourth List of Local Subscriptions.

Members, whose official numbers are given below, subscribed the following amounts last month, totalling $210,205, to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association. The money has been invested in the Straits War Loan at 6 per cent.

Full particulars and application forms for membership may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned:—

$10,000, No. 342, 343.
$6,000, No. 448.
$5,000, No. 368, 437, 281, 506.
$4,500, No. 446.
$4,000, No. 344, 438, 432.
$3,400, No. 403.
$3,200, No. 431.
$3,000, No. 320, 33, 344.
$2,600, No. 531.
$2,600, No. 334.
$2,500, No. 25.
$2,400, No. 414.
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$1,996, No. 7.
$ 1,665, No. 542.
$1,650, No. 541.
$1, 640, No. 489.
$1,400, No. 321, 430, 73.
$1,300, No. 206.
$1,200, No. 369, 533.
$ 1,130, No. 509.
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$ 1,000, No. 163, 382, 383, 235, 901, 435, 443, 450, 451, 85, 475, 325, 510, 510, 518, 519 434, 534.
$900, No. 41.
$850, No. 452, 511.
$800, No. 453, 502.
$750, No. 238, 345, 369.
$715, No. 425.
$700, No. 32, 454, 23, 37.
$650, No. 416.
$645, No. 346.
$625, No. 272.
$600, No. 185, 357, 35.
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$500, No. 221, 187, 335, 358, 370, 290, 395, 410, 429, 251, 1, 47, 455, 493, 429, 318, 512, 513, 212, 590, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 432, 219, 238, 253, 317, 457.
$465, No. 374.
$460, No. 78, 500.
$450, No. 329.
$425, No. 316.
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$400, No. 423, 439, 367(a), 367(b), 15, 533.
$375, No. 122.
$250, No. 239, 505, 150, 271.
$340, No. 164.
$315, No. 375.
$300, No. 17, 340, 321, 372, 376, 183, 38, 445, 259, 167, 201, 300, 414, 476, 477, 65, 260, 204, 137, 536.
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$185, No. 375.
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$165, No. 151, 154, 155.
$150, No. 15, 347, 385, 398, 417, 504, 294.
$130, No. 405, 224, 216.
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$40, No. 228, 226, 125, 269, 262.
$35, No. 374.
$30, No. 205, 240, 262, 124, 131, 276, 75, 79, 20, 213, 282, 208, 287, 110, 209, 418, 261, 538.
$25, No. 66, 24, 197, 45, 150, 199, 467, 120, 276, 120, 123, 134, 139, 145, 145, 279, 71, 82, 202, 127, 206, 207, 109, 111, 113, 80, 192, 255, 496, 499, 171, 530, 96, 149, 177, 267, 539.
$20, No. 314, 192, 231, 170, 171, 272, 399 401, 402, 412, 418, 420, 57, 123, 143, 147, 72, 76, 78, 270, 271, 150, 299, 66, 305, 488, 89, 401, 50, 221, 506, 170, 517.
$15, No. 351, 246, 441, 468, 132, 140, 154, 155 173, 246, 338, 390, 114, 491, 506, 406.
$10, No. 194, 195, 172, 323, 196, 338, 186, 193, 160, 352, 353, 354, 355, 90, 26, 230, 364, 365, 243, 379, 389, 390, 82, 393, 394, 406, 407, 408, 409, 412, 421, 425, 426, 82, 12, 70, 82, 84, 214, 262, 265, 364, 172, 223, 379, 469, 121, 474, 130, 151, 4, 8, 91, 311, 485, 486, 56, 282, 231, 301, 181, 496, 501, 54, 55, 290, 330, 337, 412, 540.
$5, No. 83, 222, 234, 18, 174, 267, 266, 249, 250, 272, 280, 281, 5, 283, 284, 285, 61, 82, 97, 126, 127, 148, 153, 156, 157, 11, 69, 133, 294, 297, 306, 234, 490, 406, 409, 103, 105, 106, 161, 497, 18, 507, 60, 135, 217, 218.

Total $210,205; 1st List $99,100; 2nd List, $10,280; 3rd List, $98,075.

Total amount received to date $321,760.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1917.

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

### Successful Juvenile Entertainment.

With the object of raising funds to enable the purchase of materials for the annual sale of work of the Ministering Children's League, an entertainment was given at St. Stephen's Girls' College, Caine Road, last evening, by the children of the Victoria Branch of the League, and, judging by the large attendance, the object was fully secured. In addition to the funds raised by the charge for admittance, sweets and flowers were sold, these having been given by sympathisers with the movement, and altogether the event proved a great success. Among those present were Lady May, who is the President of the League, Miss Phoebe May, and Mrs. Lauder.

The programme, which was entirely sustained by children, was of a very pleasing nature, and the manner in which the youthful performers carried it through reflected great credit on those responsible for their training. The first part of the programme was as follows:—Piano duet, Ruby and Vyviennn Young; dance, Betty Eustace; violin solo, Rosebud Young; recitation, Eileen Garrod; scarf dance, Jessie Walker and Ruby Young; piano solo, Dorothy Morries; sailor's hornpipe, Rosebud Young and Violet Capell; recitation, Stanley Garrod; dance, Joan Arnold; Spanish dance, Vyvienne Young. This was concluded by a patriotic tableau, all the Allies being represented including the latest, America. A very effective scene was made up by the children, these and their respective parts being:—Britannia (Dorothy Morris); Italy (Marjorie Garrod); France (Suzanne Weill); Japan (Ruby Young); Portugal (Violet Capell); Russia (Phyllis Goodall); Montenegro (Rosebud Young); Belgium (Jessie Walker); Rumania (Joan Arnold); Serbia (Phyllis Davey); and America (John Mohler).

A cinematograph show formed the second part of the programme, three films, especially suitable for children, being screened. During an interval in the proceedings, Mrs. Piercey expressed the company's pleasure at seeing Lady May present, saying they all knew what a keen interest her Ladyship took in the League. Mrs. Piercey then thanked Miss Griffin for the use of the room and also all those who had assisted in any way to make the afternoon such a success—especially those who had trained the children and those who had given flowers and sweets.

### Back to Gaol Again.

Although he was sentenced to three months' hard labour in January of this year, a coolie was again charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the theft of a piece of iron valued at $3 from the Taikoo Dockyard. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The way in which the English people have corrupted or contracted old words and phrases is always an interesting study, says the *Referee*. They turned the stately "O, Dio mio!" into "Oh, Dear Me!" "God be with you" into "Good bye," the Court of Pied Poudreux into the Court of Pie Powder, the surname of Sevenoaks into Snooks, Beefeaters into Beefeaters, the "lavenderess" into "laundress," Damascene into damson, Geneva into gin, Couvre Feu into Curfew, Grasschurch-street into Gracechurch-street, Threeneedle-street into Threadneedle-street, and in earlier days Windel's Store into Windsor. They turned the ancient name of Damlin into Dumplin, Bugs into Bugs, Winfrithing into Winterthing, and Gumbald into Gumboil.

• • •

One of the most interesting name corruptions is that which gave us the Royal House of Tudor. Owen Tudor's ancestors, like the present Gaiety playbill, bore the name of Theodore. The Welsh pronunciation of "Theodore" gradually developed into "Tudor," and the common pronunciation of "Tudor" was "Tidder," and "Tidder" before Owen became the husband of the Queen of England was frequently his name "as written." Fortunately, the "Tudor" eventually prevailed and we were spared the Royal House of Tidder. One can hardly imagine a Mary Tidder or an Elizabeth Tidder as a Queen of England.

• • •

There's nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so, says the *Daily News*, but it needs a very notable effort in thinking to convince a hungry man that he is well fed and well nourished. That does not prevent a wiseacre of the Berlin Press from urging upon his underfed countrymen the benefit of such mental exercise. What they are really suffering from, he assures them blandly, is not hunger, but "hunger-anxiety." Let them but overcome that and "we shall find our rations sufficient." Should it ever come to pass in this country that we are allowed one egg every three weeks and have to return our ration of bones to Lord Devonport's Department after they have yielded their three regulation brewings of soup, will such a prophet arise here to offer us similar comfort? I doubt it. And perhaps that illustrates as well as anything the difference between the docile habit of mind of the German, which enables him to swallow anything fed to him in the way of bodily or spiritual sustenance, and our own.

• • •

An interesting story is told in connection with the battle of Jutland. On the eve of the fight a group of officers from Beatty's flagship, was watching a theatrical matinee in Edinburgh from three boxes. At 4 p.m. a message reached them which recalled them instantly to the Lion, not many miles away, whither they proceeded at once by taxicab. Owing this they missed about an act and a half of the play. On the following Saturday, in the same boxes when the performance was half-way through, there reappeared exactly the same group of officers from the glorious Lion, one of them wearing his arm in a sling.

• • •

When Lord Curzon referred in his speech in the House of Lords to the Kaiser's "theatrical entry into Jerusalem—resembling that of an ancient crusader," did he give a passing thought to the most famous of his ancestors—Robert, Cardinal Curzon, who died at Damietta in 1218 after laying siege to that place with a large body of Crusaders? Cardinal Curzon, before sailing to the East, took an active part in a crusade against European heretics. Consider the German use of "European heretics" and the Germans the Turks, and the analogy between the tasks of Lord Curzon and his ancestor is after an interval of 700 years, quite a plausible one.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

### WHY CHINA JOINS THE EUROPEAN WAR.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—This question has become a favourite subject of discussion among the educated portion of the Chinese. Different opinions have been advanced as to whether China can justify her action in joining this great European upheaval. I do not, in the least, pretend to give a popular reply, but will try my best to treat this subject justly—not as a means of gaining public favour but as a means of removing some public misunderstanding.

Like other great wars in the History of the Family of Nations this European conflict has been brought about by a complexity of causes, both real and apparent. I do not, propose here to analyse the aims of the contending nations, but suffice it to say the war has been created by the conflicting interests of, firstly the European Powers and, secondly, of their Allies. As a means of solving this problem the European Powers resorted to arms in the absence of any peaceful means of settlement. At first the scale of fighting was small, it was a mere combat between England, France, Russia and Servia on one side, and Germany, Austria - Hungary and Turkey on the other. Then, either by means of diplomacy or by force of patriotism, other nations have been drawn into the war zone: Europe, at once, became [illegible] extensive theatre of war in which thousands of people have died in their respective noble causes, instead of maintaining the position of nurses of industry, builders of commerce and, in short, of a centre of all forms of human activity. The absence of markets of industrial products caused by the war is thus made good by horrible marts of human flesh!

Why should Europe be shifted from a whirlpool of activity into a spot of bloody and most inhuman murder? This seems to be a huge sacrifice to the Europeans, but they would certainly not endure this sacrifice without good reasons. It is the German principles of militarism that have thus transformed Europe, bringing it into a state of war. Germany is largely held responsible for this expensive transformation. All calamities wrought by the war are the outcome of German militarism. German submarines have done considerable damage to neutrals. This is a serious breach of—International Law. This has provoked the anger of several nations and has thus the effect of involving them in war. Consequently the interference of International Law was at once sought for by those particularly interested in the German policy of the submarine blockade.

Germany has shown herself as an open enemy to China by the Emperor's advocating of the well known cry: "Yellow Peril," This is the foundation of Chinese enmity against the German nation. This was intended to check the growth of China's ambition, preventing her from becoming a great Power or a progressive nation. Thus China has good reason to join the war. When we carefully weigh the advantages and the disadvantages of the war, we come to the conclusion that she is justified in joining in it. The following are the advantages. Firstly China, upon entering the war, is allowed to put off the payments of interest due to Germany. This means a financial relief. Secondly, she may disregard all the unfavourable terms contained in those treaties signed between her with other nations. Thirdly, she is permitted and encouraged to revise and raise her Customs duties. All this means setting China free to develop herself. What a relief to her!

I may add that after joining in the war, her Allies, particularly France, will profit by the importation of Chinese labour and food stuffs. If we realise the huge shortage of men caused by the war, we shall know how important Chinese labour is. The labour shortage will be largely replaced by Chinese labour recently imported into France, though this a new experiment. In this respect, China will afford a tremendous relief to France and her Allies alike. Instead of being brought to a standstill the French markets will work on actively and the tightness of the market of French labour will be relieved. China goes to war partly as a means of gaining influence for herself in future, and partly in order to give some material support to other nations. Certainly she is no patron of war! A few effects on China's participation in the European War may be foreshadowed here. She will be treated as having given a helping hand to her friends: this will assure her of mutual help in future. She will receive less hindrance in future. She will be less bothered by her rivals. The potential benefits which China will receive will be surely realised after peace is declared. She will naturally be treated as a greater friend by her Allies than before. Those who are her Allies ought to adopt a more friendly attitude towards her and to render her such assistance as may enable her to get on well in the Society of Nations. Actuated by clean and pious motives she will fully deserve such assistance as may enable her to develop her natural resources, now lying undeveloped. China's latent abilities are enormous, and it is advisable for her to join in the war for the common interest of the nation.

In the eye of International Law, her attitude towards Germany is necessarily a correct one, and admits of no condemnation. Her aims are pure and pious. She has become involved in the war, simply in the interests of the nation as well as in those of her worthy Allies. What nation can stand without having alliances, in the light of modern politics? She is acting as any other nations will do, if they are placed in a similar position. In taking a share in this war, she shows herself an absolute defender of the principles of humanity. Being a member of the Society of Nations she could not bear the sight of inhuman cruelty. She detests the atrocious acts committed by the Huns within the war region. She is thirsty for revenge on the Huns. Though she is not in a position to aid her allies with military strength, yet in certain ways she certainly does contribute something worth mentioning towards their support.

Yours etc.
K. JOEN, Ph.

## DUTCH FEARS.

### Neutrality Rather Than Invasion.

Holland's fears for the future are intensified by the sufferings of the moment. Not the least of these is caused by the shortage of coal, for which, apparently, there is no relief in sight, Germany's promised supplies having failed to materialise.

Each day sees fresh factories closed down for want of fuel, whilst in many places schools are being closed owing to the impossibility of heating them. The bread card system is working satisfactorily, but new trouble has arisen from the shortage of potatoes, which in the big towns has led to extraordinary scenes, crowds of women having to wait many hours outside the shops. It is not surprising, therefore, that a feeling of deep foreboding exists.

The *Telegraaf* says:—"The Netherlands and other neutrals are only restrained from following the example of President Wilson by the fear of being over-run by Germany."

The paper comments sarcastically on the tendency of the German Press to tell Dutchmen that the need which the submarine war has brought them must be an incitement to act more strongly than before for peace. "Peace filled with anxiety and terror," says the journal, "is not exactly the peace for which we care or which we look on as being in the interests of human society, and terrorism of the German submarine war has—let us openly acknowledge it—made all peace work impossible."

## PORK BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP.

### Judgment by the Chief Justice.

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court this morning, in the claim for $1,000 and dissolution of partnership in a pork business at the Central Market.

The Chief Justice said:—The only question I have to decide is whether the plaintiffs are entitled to accounts of the partnership, or whether there has been an account stated between the partners. The conclusion at which I have arrived on the evidence is that plaintiffs' witnesses are telling the truth when they say that the partnership books, after the settlement with the Pork Guild, were handed to the first defendant for the purpose of reconstituting the business and not as alleged by the latter, after the accounts had been settled and the business wound up.

Furthermore, I accept the plaintiffs' allegations that the memorandum of dissolution at the foot of the partnership agreement was written without their knowledge or authority, and was not on the partnership books when they were returned to the first defendant.

It is admitted that the books were received by the first defendant some two months before the settlement with the Pork Guild; and it is difficult to believe that the plaintiffs were parties to the memorandum of account settled when the account with the Guild was outstanding, and this liability, according to the evidence on both sides, was the main trouble in the partnership finances. It is, I think, more likely that the memorandum was subsequently inserted to support the defendants' contentions.

Being of this opinion on the facts, it is unnecessary to consider the legal effect of the memorandum stated. The plaintiffs are, I think, entitled to the accounts. The costs will be reserved.

## INCORRIGIBLE EUROPEAN LAD.

### Imprisonment and Birching for Theft.

The European lad, named John Adams, who was, some time ago, ordered to be birched by Mr. C. D. Melbourne for stealing, was again before His Worship this morning, charged with stealing $36 in money, the property of Henry Thomas, the second engineer of the s.s. Yatshing, yesterday.

The boy pleaded guilty.

It was stated by Detective Sergeant Murphy that the lad left his father's house two days before, and very early yesterday morning went on board the Yatshing, which was lying alongside the wharf at Kowloon. He had breakfast with the second engineer in his room, the boy leaving the boat at about 10 o'clock. Sometime later, the second engineer went to leave the ship, and, on opening one of his drawers in the cabin, found that $36 was missing. The police were informed, and from enquiries made, the defendant was arrested last night. He had in his possession a new brief case, which contained a number of toy pistols, an electric torch, a pair of new shoes, a whistle pipe, some other small articles, and $3.40 in money. The boy admitted that he obtained the goods from the proceeds of the larceny. As the ship was due to leave today, the second engineer could not attend.

His Worship (to the defendant):—What did you do with the money?—I spent it, Sir.

Sergeant Murphy said the boy was recently before the Court for [illegible], when he was ordered [illegible].

His Worship said [illegible] did not seem to have had much effect.

Sergeant Murphy:—No, your Worship. He is incorrigible.

His Worship sentenced the boy to seven days' imprisonment, and ordered him to receive twelve strokes with the birch.


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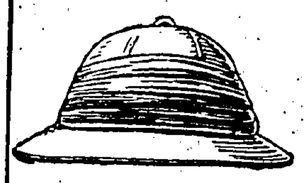

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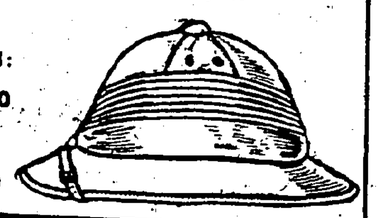

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T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.


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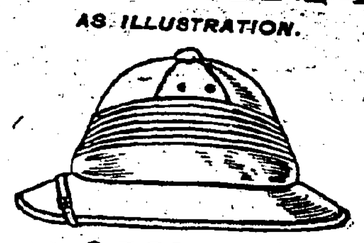

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E. V. D. Parr,
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S.S. Tjikembang 12th Apr. | S.S. Arakan 14th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

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Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

# THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

# C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | Kaichow | 15th Apr. at 9 a.m. |
| AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & ILOILO | Tean | 12th Apr. at noon. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | Chengtu | 13th Apr. at 9 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | Linan | 14th Apr. at 9 a.m. |
| TIENTSIN | Kuelchow | 15th Apr. at d'light. |
| SHANGHAI | Anhui | 15th Apr. at d'light. |
| TIENTSIN | Tientsin | 15th Apr. at d'light. |
| SHANGHAI | Sunning | 17th Apr. at 4 p.m. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted: Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Apr. 11, 1917.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tjibodas ... | | 17th Apr. | 22nd Apr. | KOBE |
| Tjikini ..... | | 18th Apr. | 25th Apr. | SHANGHAI |
| Tjilatjap ... | | 8th May | 14th May | KOBE |

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building.

Telephone No. 1571.

# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

| Steamer. | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Leave Hongkong for Australia. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|---|---|---|
| Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgins... | WED., 11th April, at 11 a.m. |
| Haihong... | J. W. Evans ... | FRI., 13th April, at 11 a.m. |

FOR SWATOW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgins... | SATUR., 7th April, at 4 p.m. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

# INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For | Steamship | On |
|---|---|---|
| HAIPHONG | Loksang | Thur., 12th Apr. at 7 a.m. |
| TIENTSIN | Chipshing | Thur., 12th Apr. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI via Swatow | Wingsang | Fri., 13th Apr. at d'light. |
| MANILA | Taisang | Sat., 14th Apr. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Choysang | Sun., 15th Apr. at d'light. |

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a duly qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bellandas are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at other when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### Dairen Shipping.

For the quarter ended in December 1916, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Dairen was 184 vessels of 922,809 tons, showing, when compared with the same quarter in 1915, an increase of 71 vessels and 47,601 tons. The percentage of the different flags were 5.7 British, 84.6 Japanese, 4.7 Chinese and 5.0 Danish, Dutch, Russian and Swedish.

### Swedish East Asiatic Co.

The suspension of the Far Eastern steamship line of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Gothenburg, on account of the increase of war risks, has been announced. It is well-known that Dairen had been the terminal port of the Company's Far Eastern line, and consignments of beans used to be exported from this port to Gothenburg, etc., during the past few years. The s.s. Delagoa, which cleared Dairen last February for Europe, laden with beans, etc., was the last of the firm's steamers to visit Dairen.—Exchange.

### Chief Officer's Lapse.

In the Marine Court at Singapore last week, William Perrit, chief officer of the s.s. Hong Bee, was charged before Lieut. Comm. Otter, R.N., with being drunk and with absence from leave—two separate charges. Arthur W. Hall, master, stated that the accused was not fit to carry out his duties from March 26-30 owing to drink. On the 30th he went ashore without permission, and returned on board in a drunken condition. Herbert Willsher, second mate, gave corroborative evidence. The accused, pleading guilty, expressed sorrow for being drunk, saying that he had been unwell and took some "stengahs" to "knock it off." He mentioned that during eight months' service on the Hong Bee he had not touched a drop of liquor. On the first charge he was fined $50 or 14 days rigorous imprisonment, and on the second charge he received 14 days rigorous imprisonment.

### China Coast Gazette.

Mr. W. Moore, second officer, Tuckwo, has gone acting chief officer, Kutwo. Mr. T. R. Sayle, chief officer, Kutwo, is on reserve. Mr. R. L. Stephen, supernumerary, Loongwo, has gone second officer, same ship Mr. H. J. Salzwedel, second officer, Loongwo, has gone second officer, Tuckwo. Mr. J. J. McLeavy, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Ngankin. Mr. E. E. Moore, chief officer, Ngankin, has gone chief officer, Hangchow. Mr. T. G. Beer, chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Chungking. Mr. H. P. Hope, chief officer, Chungking, is on reserve. Mr. F. J. Hill, from leave, has gone chief officer, Kwangse. Mr. A. A. Warild, chief officer, Kwangse, has gone chief officer, Hsin Peking. Captain H. A. Wavell, of the Chenan, is on reserve. Captain P. H. Cowan, from leave, has gone master, Chenan. Captain T. Nicoll, of the Phranang, has resigned. Captain G. J. Spink has been appointed master, Phranang. Captain J. Fordyce-Messer, wharfinger, China Navigation Watsing wharves, has been appointed Godown Superintendent, Indo-China S.N. Co., Hankow.—"Shipping and Engineering."

### The Guild and the War Prisoners.

The present position of the United States in the war has caused a good deal of natural anxiety amongst the relatives and friends of those civilian prisoners of the age of forty-five or over who were likely to be released under the Agreement which had been come to by the British and German Governments, the United States Ambassadors being the intermediaries. Shortly before the interchange commenced, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which is acting on behalf of all interned merchant captains and officers in Germany, supplied to the Foreign Office a complete list of these prisoners of the age of 45 or over and it was duly forwarded by the Foreign Office to the United States Ambassador at Berlin. On his departure from there the Guild has placed itself once more in communication with the Foreign Office on the matter expressing the hope that the interchange will be persevered in. A reply has been received from the Secretary of the Prisoners of War Department stating that the difficulties in the way of carrying out the interchange under present conditions are unfortunately very great and that the Netherland Minister at Berlin is now in charge of British interests in Germany. The Guild is taking further steps in the matter.

## SHIPPING.


# KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:—

York Building. Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. | "COLOMBIA" | April | 25. |
| s.s. | "VENEZUELA" | May | 21. |
| s.s. | "ECUADOR" | June | 20. |

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.

Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:— Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Fare by Night Steamer | $ 6.00 |
| Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) | 11.00 |
| Single Fare by Day Steamer | 5.00 |
| Return Fare by Day Steamer | 9.00 |

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNEDAY, 11th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 12th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 589 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
GOREE MANSIONS (First Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.


## NOTICES.


# WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.:
1a, Chater Road. 'Phone No. 1500.


## HOTEL LISTS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E
Bartlett R M
Bellilios R E
Bisseker F D
Beswick Mr & Mrs C
Baxter Mr & Mrs H A
Bitting S T
Barker W L L
Barling J H
Bellilios Mrs E R
Blackmiton Mrs L A
Bellilios Dr E A
Birnock E J
Benedict C E
Branch Capt & Mrs
Clarke W E
Cappleman D E
Courtney J D
Courtney G L
Cox F W
Cojan Capt & Mrs
Collins Mr & Mrs M
Dowley W A
Davenport W B
Davis Mr & Mrs F E
Dewar J J
Eastman Mr & Mrs A W
Fuller Denman
Fairley V L
Fame J
Gray P J
Gordon A G
Goulbourn V
Grimshaw R
Gibb A W V
Getherman Mr & Mrs W B
Hodge L E S
Harvey Mr & Mrs R D
Hodgins Mrs H E
Hind W B
Harper G
Hooper A Shelton
Hodge J W
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A
Hope L
Hale R A
Innes Capt R
Joseph E M
Keyt Dr F F
Knight Mr & Mrs P L
Kales F H
Knoderer Dr A T
King C
Kien W
Loiria Mr & Mrs J J
Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Longfield S
Little C
Lennor Capt & Mrs J
Maslin H E
Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Mellis G
Macdonald Major D
Merecki J
Murray Mr & Mrs M F
McInnes T R E
Miller Miss E F
Nicolson J S
Pendleton F K
Perry W A
Rees J F Van
Ray E H
Reay Miss F A
Ritche D
Reid K B
Robinson G J
Stackhouse J W
Shively Dr J C
Square Miss A
Sorby Mr & Mrs V
Scott J H
Glade Mrs M
Scott H
Stackhouse Mrs E V
Shiver W C
Smith W H
Speyer C S
Thompson G F
Todt A L
Templeton C P
Tyler W B
Tucker Capt A
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Thomas Mrs M M
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Walker Mrs H A
Wallace C
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Ward Mrs J G
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Finlayson Mr & Mrs
Fiske F H
Hammes Mr & Mrs
Haussen L
Hartley A G
Hawker A S
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm
James B
Joseph J
Janssen
Laren D
Liddell Mrs
Morley W
McAinsh Mr & Mrs
Macdonald A D
Manners Mr & Mrs
McGee Mrs
Miller J O
Nathan Mrs
Nathans Mrs
Passmore Mrs W C
Parsons Mr & Mrs
Parsons Mr & Mrs
Pearman H
Pirie Mrs C
Pritchard Mrs
Richardson Mr & Mrs C E
Routh W M
Sim J
Sleigh E M
Stewart Mrs
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Dunbar Mr & Mrs
Dunbar Miss L
Dutton Mr & Mrs S H
Fauntleroy Dr & Mrs C M
Herbert R G
Hoogewerff W E
Hurley Mr & Mrs
Hurley Master
Jones Dr & Mrs E
Lubrs J H Van G
Logan Mr & Mrs W
Puccio Mrs
Puccio Miss A
Pelham Lt Col & Mrs T
Powell Comd & Mrs A D S
Robertson Mr & Mrs J
Ritter O H
Rolfe Capt P H
Ross L
Sachse Mrs G A
Stevens Lt M W A O D
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Stark A M
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Blair D K
Cary Mr & Mrs F W
Carmichael Mr & Mrs H J
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Clarke Mr & Mrs G C
Darling R E Col
Duinker Mr & Mrs W
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Hollingsworth A
Johns Mrs T J E
Jones R L
Kingsleyward Mrs H
MacIntyre Mr & Mrs Neil
Martin Mrs V
Martin Miss
Nightingale Mr and Mrs G F
Perkins T L
Ralphs Mr & Mrs E
Roberts Mr & Mrs W E
Smith Mr & Mrs A F
Skott C
Smith Mr & Mrs V F
Webbe G E
Wood Mr & Mrs D
Wood Mr & Mrs

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Dos Miss F H
Dring Rev & Mrs
Edmonds Mr & Mrs
Geisinhoff Lieut & Mrs. U S N
Greir Mrs J
Gutherles Miss M
Hessel Miss E V
Hudson Capt & Mrs
Jones Rev & Mrs
Kilbie Mr & Mrs
Levering Rev & Mrs F
Legge Capt & Mrs W G
Lewis H
Musso O
Mosk Thomas
Morrison L L
Murrell O
Peapeels L
Ramson Rev & Mrs A J
Shaw Miss F
Seyb C E
Stephens Mr & Mrs
Thoburn C S
Thoburn W C
Thoburn Mrs R H C
Thom W
Williamson Mrs A
Waters Dr & Mrs
Watkins H
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Duffield H C
Eager Mrs C B
Everingham C T
Fisher F H
Hind A Mr & Mrs
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Kennett W C
McDonold J A
Mayes W C
Phillipine A F
Pearne Mrs S A
Pearse Dr W W
Sherbinning A
Shirley F
Shirley Miss W
Sewingdon J S
Wright S H

## NOTICES.


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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos 35, and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

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## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tytam | 371ft. 11in. overflow | Below | 369ft. 9in. overflow | Below |
| Tytam Byewash | 361ft. 11in. overflow | Below | 361ft. 6in. overflow | Below |
| Tytam Intermediate | 1ft. 9in. overflow | Above | 0ft. 6in. overflow | Below |
| Pokfulam | 1ft. 7in. overflow | Below | 1ft. 9in. overflow | Below |
| Wong-nai-chung | 399ft. 9in. overflow | Below | 399ft. 10in. overflow | Below |
| Tytam Low Level | Under construction | | Under construction | |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

| | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Tytam | 137.31 | 57.05 |
| Tytam Byewash | .84 | 8TL. |
| Tytam Intermediate | 365.56 | 8.38 |
| Pokfulam | 19.85 | 9.73 |
| Wong-nai-chung | .73 | .57 |
| Tytam Low Level | Nil. | 91.16 |
| Total | 561.43 | 560.77 |

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Mar., 1917.

| | 1916 | 1917 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 129.89 | 104.33 | M. gallons |
| Estimated population | 264.029 | 267,619 | |
| Consumption per head per day | 14.4 | 12.0 | gallons |

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts disconnected from Rider Mains and a supply given by public street fountains only during March in both years 1916 and 1917.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|
| Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir | 1ft. 6in. Below overflow | 2ft. 6in. Below overflow |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|
| Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir | 226.02 | 175.54 |

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Mar., 1917.

| | 1916 | 1917 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 21.02 | 18.15 | M. gallons |
| Estimated population | 57,850 | 59,690 | |
| Consumption per head per day | 12.1 | 11.4 | gallons |

The Government Analyst reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.


THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of Choicest Hams.


# VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

| Destination. | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Despatched. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.** | | | |
| San Francisco via Japan | Tjikembang | J.C.J. L. | 12, Apr. |
| San Francisco via Japan | China | C. M. S. S. | 16, Apr. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Persia M. | T. K. K. | 18, Apr. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Colombia | P. M. S. S. | 25, Apr. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Korea M. | T. K. K. | 28, Apr. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Rindjani | J.C.J. L. | 20, Apr. |
| Victoria, B.C., & Japan | Awa M. | N. Y. K. | 1, May. |
| Victoria B C., & Japan | Yokohama M | N. Y. K. | 9, May. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Siberia M. | T. K. K. | 12, May. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Arakan | J.C.J. L. | 14, May. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Venezuela | P. M. S. S. | 21, May. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Tenyo M. | T. K. K. | 23, May. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Nippon M. | T. K. K. | 5, June. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Ecuador | P. M. S. S. | 20, June. |
| San Francisco via Japan | Anyo M. | T. K. K. | 11, Sept. |
| **JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.** | | | |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haitan | D. L. Co. | 11, Apr. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo | Tean | B. & S. | 11, Apr. |
| Tientsin | Chipshing | J. M. Co. | 12, Apr. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Kaga M. | N. Y. K. | 12, Apr. |
| Haiphong | Loksang | J. M. Co. | 12, Apr. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Kanchow | B. & S. | 12, Apr. |
| Shanghai via Swatow | Wingsang | J. M. Co. | 13, Apr. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haihong | D. L. Co. | 13, Apr. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Aki M. | N. Y. K. | 13, Apr. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Jinsen M. | N. Y. K. | 13, Apr. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Kanchow | B. & S. | 13, Apr. |
| Swatow and Singapore | Chengtu | B. & S. | 13, Apr. |
| Manila | Taisang | J. M. Co. | 14, Apr. |
| Kobe | Tjilatjap | J.C.J. L. | 14, Apr. |
| Tientsin | Kueichow | B. & S. | 14, Apr. |
| Shanghai | Choysang | J. M. Co. | 15, Apr. |
| Shanghai | Anhui | B. & S. | 15, Apr. |
| Shanghai, Moji and Kobe | Rangoon M | N. Y. K. | 19, Apr. |
| Kobe | Tjibodas | J.C.J. L. | 20, Apr. |
| Shanghai | Tjikini | J.C.J. L. | 27, Apr. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Katori M. | N. Y. K. | 30, Apr. |

## SHIPPING.


# "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

# "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu:

| Steamers. | to sail. |
|---|---|
| "RINDJANI" | 20th April. |

"These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried."

For further particulars please apply to:—

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## A HINDENBURG MUSEUM.

### Temple to his Glory.

It is announced from Berlin that preparations are being made to found a Hindenburg Museum at Konigsberg, in the province of East Prussia, of which Hindenburg is a native, writes a Zurich correspondent of a Home paper. A committee of East Prussia landlords has been formed to make the preliminary arrangements. The chief of this committee is a well-known Prussian junker, Herr von Eisenhart-Rothe.

In a communication made public the committee announces that the new museum will be "a temple dedicted to the glory of Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg." The museum will contain a model of the house in which Hindenburg was born, and as many souvenirs as possible of his childhood, youth, manhood, and military career. The organisers of the museum have already received numerous donations under these various heads. The Field-Marshal's brother, Bernhard von Hindenburg, has presented to the committee a number of family souvenirs. The preparations are so far advanced that the opening of the first Hindenburg Museum is expected to take place at Konigsberg at the beginning of April.

Following the example of East Prussia, another committee has been formed in Berlin to establish in the German capital a second Hindenburg Museum. The presidency of the Berlin committee has been offered to and accepted by General von Ludendorff.

## CONSIGNEES

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

The above mentioned steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo from above ports are requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at once, and cargo remaining on board after April 11th will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Co.'s Godown.

Cargo undelivered after SATURDAY, April, 14th, 1917, will be subject to landing and storages charges.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise damaged goods will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 16th April, 1917. at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 30th April, 1917.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1916.


# HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP | LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS | ENTRANCE BREADTH | DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES | RISE OF TIDE. SPRING | NEAPS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOWLOON | | | | | |
| No. 1 Dock, Kowloon | 700' | (20' top, 18' bottom) | 30' | 7'6" | |
| No. 2 Dock, Kowloon | 571' | 14' | 18' 6" | 7'6" | |
| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon | 324' | 45' 7" | 14' | 7'6" | |
| Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon | 350' | 30' | 14' | 7'6" | |
| Patent Slip, No. 3 Kowloon | 280' | 30' | 12' | | |
| TAI-KOK-TSUI | | | | 7'6" | |
| Consumptive Dock | 400' | 60' | 30' | | |
| ABERDEEN | | | | 7'6" | |
| Horse Dock | 250' | 50' | 20' | 7'6" | |
| Lamont Dock | 250' | 50' | 12' | 7'6" | |

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 54.

QUEEN'S BUILDING. TOWN OFFICE. Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

E. M. DYER, R.N., Manager, Kowloon Dock, Ltd.

# TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE NEW BRITISH PUSH.

### Nearly 9,000 Prisoners.

London, April 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations continue successfully and in accordance with plan. The troops everywhere have stormed the enemy's defences from Henin-sur-Cojeul to the southern outskirts of Givenchy-Enpohelle to a depth of from two to three miles and the advance continues. The enemy's forward defences on this front, including Vimy Ridge, which the Canadians carried and captured in the early morning, comprise a network of trenches and the fortified localities of Neuville Vitassi, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy les Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent, Blagny les Tilleuils and La Folie Farm. Subsequently we advanced and captured the rearward defences including, besides other powerful trench systems, the fortified localities of Feuchy Chapel, Feuchy, Hyderabad Redoubt, Athies and Thenlis.

Up to 2 p.m. 5,816 prisoners, of which 119 were officers, passed the collecting stations. Many more were not counted. Of these, many belong to Bavarian Divisions, who met with heavy casualties in to-day's fighting. The captures include guns, numbers of trench mortars and machine guns. Further progress was made in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt Wood. We captured the village of Demicourt, and, in the direction of St. Quentin, the villages of Pontru and Le Vergnier. Aerial activity continued on Sunday with great energy. Several successful bombing raids were carried out. The machines co-operated with the artillery with excellent results. Two of the enemy's were destroyed and fifteen others were driven down and probably crashed. Two German kite balloons were brought down in flames. Ten of our aeroplanes are missing.

### The German Version.

London, April 9.

A wireless German official message says:—The battle of Arras, which commenced this morning, continues with minor engagements between Albert Roads, Cambrai and Peronne and is taking the course we intended.

Seventeen enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down on Sunday.

We have penetrated the Russian positions to the north of Fochani, destroying trenches.

A wireless German official message says:—There was daylong heavy fighting on both sides of Arras, the enemy having penetrated parts of our position.

## SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

### A Brazilian Refusal.

Rio de Janeiro, April 10.

Mr. Mueller, the Foreign Minister, has refused to receive the German Minister. Mr. Mueller has ordered a steamer to be prepared for an immediate mission abroad.

### Probable Rupture with Germany.

Later.

After his conference with the War Minister, Mr. Mueller telegraphed to the Ambassador at Paris urgently requesting a report of the sinking of the Parana. It is expected that a rupture with Germany will be announced immediately on receipt of the report to-day and will probably be followed by the confiscation of German ships.

Mr. Mueller subsequently conferred with the War Minister.

### All Latin America Affected.

New York, April 10.

The action of Cuba has affected all Latin America, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras experiencing great waves of anti-German feeling. It is expected that Brazil's entry will be the signal to all the Republics.

## IRISH REBELLION ANNIVERSARY.

London, April 10.

The anniversary of the rebellion passed with less disorder in Ireland than was expected. The Republican flag was hoisted on the ruins of the Post Office, Dublin, and on the City Hall, Cork, at night. Both were removed in the afternoon, when a crowd of youths in Dublin stoned the police at various points, injuring several. They smashed windows and stoned a military guard passing through Abbey Street. There were large crowds in Dublin, and many apparently had come in from the country to see big happenings, but were disappointed at the stand made by the Sinn Feiners, who not merely did not participate in the attacks on the police, but discouraged the stone-throwers and helped to restore order. Dublin was quiet at night.

## U.S. WAR MEASURES.

Washington, April 10.

The Democratic leaders will, on April 12, introduce into the House of Representatives a Five Billion Bond measure, comprising three billions for the Allies and the remainder for the United States war expenses, while legislation to facilitate the export of food and munitions for the Entente will be rushed.

## CABLES TO U.S. AND PHILIPPINES.

### Important Restrictions Announced.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces the following restrictions on telegrams to the Philippines and America, etc.:—

To the Philippines.—Only plain English is permitted to be used, and no figures. Addresses must be plain and sufficiently full. Signatures must be plain.

To Honolulu, &c.—As above. Telegrams for places in Hawaiian Territory other than Honolulu go forward thence by mail, the wireless service being closed.

To United States, Canada, and other places via Pacific.—Codes can be used as allowed, but no figures.

## MISHAP TO THE S.S. HONAM.

### Breakdown on the Way to Canton.

We hear that the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co's s.s. Honam, which left for Canton this morning at eight o'clock, had the misfortune to break some of the floats on one of her paddle wheels before reaching the river mouth.

She put back to Hongkong, arriving at two o'clock this afternoon, and has gone to the Kowloon Dock.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO THE U.S.

### A Lincoln Day Message.

The following message has been given by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Charles H. Grasty, one of the heads of the *New York Times* in answer to a request for a tribute to Abraham Lincoln for publication in the United States on Lincoln Day the anniversary of his birth.

I am very glad to respond to your request for a message for publication on Lincoln Day. I am glad because to my mind Abraham Lincoln was one of the very first of the world's statesmen, because I believe that the battle which we have been fighting is at bottom the same battle which your countrymen fought under Lincoln's leadership more than 50 years ago, and most of all, perhaps, because I desire to say how much I welcome the proof which the last few days have afforded, that the American people are coming to realise this too.

Lincoln's life was devoted to the cause of human freedom. From the day when he first recognised what slavery meant he bent all his energies to its eradication from American soil. Yet after years of patient effort he was driven to realise that it was not mere question of abolishing slavery in the Southern States, but that bound up with it was a larger issue; that unless the Union abolished slavery, slavery would break up the Union. Faced by this alternative, he did not shrink; after every other method had failed, from vindicating both Union and freedom, by the terrible instrument of war. Nor after the die for war had been cast did he hesitate to call upon his countrymen to make sacrifice upon sacrifice, to limitation upon limitation of their personal freedom, until in his own words, there was a new birth of freedom in your land.

Is there not a strange similarity between this battle which we are fighting here in Europe and that which Lincoln fought? Has there not grown up in this continent a new form of slavery—a militarist slavery—which has not only been crushing out the freedom of the people under its control, but which in recent years had also been moving towards crushing out freedom and fraternity in all Europe as well? Is it not true that it is to the militarist system of government which centres in Berlin that every open-minded man who is familiar with past history would point as being the ultimate source of all the expansion of armaments, of all the international unrest, and of the failure of all movements towards co-operation and harmony among nations, during the last 20 years?

We were reluctant, and many of us refused, to believe that any race ruled would deliberately drench Europe in its own blood, so we did not face the facts until it was almost too late. It was not until August, 1914, that it became clear to us, as it became clear to Lincoln in 1861, that the issue was not to be settled by pacific means, and that either the machine which controlled the destinies of Germany would destroy the liberty of Europe, or the people of Europe must defeat its purpose and its prestige by the supreme sacrifice of war. It was the ultimatum to Serbia and the ruthless attack upon Belgium and France which followed, because the nations of Europe would not tolerate the obliteration of the independence of a free people, without conference and by the sword, which revealed to us all the implacable nature of the struggle which lay before us.

It has been difficult for a nation separated from Europe by 3,000 miles of sea and without political connections with its peoples to appreciate fully what is at stake in the war. In your Civil War many of our ancestors were blind. Lord Russell hinted at an early peace. Even Gladstone declared, "We have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword." It was left for John Bright, that map of all others who most loved peace and hated war, to testify that when our statesmen were hostile or coldly neutral the British people clung to freedom with an unflinching [illegible]

America now sees that it is human unity and freedom which are again being fought for in this war.

The Americas people under Lincoln fought not a war of conquest but a war of liberation. We to-day are fighting not a war of conquest but a war of liberation, a liberation not of ourselves alone but of all the world from that body of barbarous doctrine and inhuman practice which has estranged nations, has hobbled the unity and progress of the world, and which has stood revealed in all its deadly iniquity in the course of this war. In such wars for liberty there can be no compromise. They are either won or lost. In your case it was freedom and unity or slavery and separation. In our case military power tyrannously used will have succeeded in tearing up treaties and trampling on the rights of others, or liberty and public right will have prevailed. Therefore we believe that the war must be fought out a finish, for on such an issue there can be no such thing as a drawn war.

In holding this conviction we have been inspired and strengthened beyond measure by the example and the words of your great President. Once the conflict had been joined he did not shrink from bloodshed. I have often been struck by the growth of both tenderness and stern determination in the face of Lincoln as shown in his photographs as the war went on. Despite his abhorrence of all that war entailed he persisted in it because he knew that he was sparing life by losing it, that, if he agreed to compromise, the blood that had been shed on a hundred fields would have been shed in vain, that the task of creating a united nation of free men would only have to be undertaken again of even greater cost at some later day.

It would, indeed, be impossible to state our faith more clearly than Lincoln stated it himself at the end of 1864. "On careful consideration," he said, "of all the evidence it seems to me that no attempt at any negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. . . . Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and infallible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory." That with the judgment of the greatest statesman of the 19th century during the last great war for human liberty. It is the judgment of this nation and of its fellow nations overseas to-day. "Our armies," said Lincoln, "are ministers of good, not of evil." So do we believe. And through all the carnage and suffering and conflicting motives of the Civil War Lincoln held steadfastly to the belief that it was the freedom of the people to govern themselves which was the fundamental issue at stake.

So do we to-day. When the people of Central Europe accept the peace which is offered them by the Allies, not only will the Allied peoples be free as they have never been free before, but the German people too will find that in losing their [illegible] Empire over others they have found self-[illegible] service.

## RAILWAY FATALITY.

### Chinese Brakesman Charged with Murder.

A sequel to a fatality on the Canton-Kowloon Railway will forthcoming at the Police Court this morning, when a brakesman, named Wong Chung, was charged with the manslaughter of a man named Ip Mo-pui, near Shatin, on March 28.

Early on the morning of the day in question, a ballast train was approaching the station, when two men on the line were killed, and eight men injured. The police allege that it was owing to the gross negligence of the brakesman that the fatality occurred.

Defendant was not legally represented, and the case was adjourned.

## THE SAMPANCHAU RAID.

### Lighthouse Keeper Kidnapped.

As stated in our stop-press news last night, the lighthouse on Sampanchau Rock, some forty miles from Hongkong, on the way to Canton, was raided by pirates early yesterday morning. It appears that as the Steamboat Company's s.s. Honam came in sight of Sampanchau a few hours after the visit of the freebooters, the master, Captain Bell Smith, noticed that signals of distress were being made from the lighthouse. He dropped anchor and sent the Chief Officer ashore, with a boat's crew, to make investigations. The Chinese on the Rock gave a somewhat hazy account of what had happened, and it is still not quite clear as to whether the robbers took away the arms and ammunition from the lighthouse or not, but it is established that they made a Chinese lighthouse keeper a prisoner and took him away to some destination unknown, presumably with the intention of holding him to ransom. There were no Europeans at the lighthouse.

The Captain of the Honam communicated with the Harbour Authorities immediately on arriving in Hongkong. As the outrage was not committed in British waters, information has been sent to Canton by the Commissioner of Customs here, and so far as is known at present, nothing more has been heard of the marauders. We understand that this is not the first occasion on which a lighthouse keeper has been kidnapped. In one case, some few years ago, as the unfortunate man's friends did not pay the ransom demanded, nothing more was ever heard of him.

## TRESPASS CLAIM SETTLED.

At the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, the case was continued in which Siu Kwai claimed from Lam Leppong, $1,000 in respect to trespass by defendant on the premises occupied by plaintiff.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. C. B. Johnson, and Mr. E. G. Grist represented defendant.

Mr. Grist said he was pleased to say that a settlement had been arrived at. They had come to an arrangement whereby defendant agreed to pay $300 and costs in settlement.

His Lordship: I think you have adopted a reasonable and proper course. I threw out a hint that it was a case for settlement.

Judgment was given accordingly.

## WAR COMFORTS FROM KOWLOON.

The Kowloon Unity Workers have this week forwarded, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company, the following articles:—To Miss Vivian, one parcel containing 13 pieces of women's clothing; Miss Tasker, one parcel containing 13 pieces of men's clothing; Mrs. Lefroy, one parcel containing 16 pieces children's and women's clothing. The above Unity party, which is conducted by Mrs. Cagell, consists of the following members:—Mesdames Spaulding, Young, Beckham, Robertson, Taylor, Abraham, Mills, Wright, Mitchell, Connor, Fothergill, Klinck, Pennefather, and Misses Taylor, Peckham and Petersen.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced are those of Mr. T. M. Gregory's assistant living at the King Edward Hotel, to Miss R. Marsh, of 6, Moreton Terrace, Victoria Bay.

Sergeant Jones, Hong Kong R. A. M. C., of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, and Miss [illegible] Hazelwood, Shippon, Devonshire.

## NAVAL MEDICINE.

### Value of Preventive Treatment.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel D'Arcy Power, F. R. C. S., Surgeon-General H. D. Rolleston, C. C., M. D. Camb., F. R. C. P. Lond., gave an account of the organisation, equipment, and methods in operation to deal with the naval wounded and the sick.

A number of fresh developments in methods of transport are in use, including Boydon's new ambulance sling, a mono-wheel stretcher carrier, which was invented by the Rev. R. Close, the movable cot system on ambulance trains, and improvements on hospital ships.

In modern naval engagements the hospital ships, for obvious reasons, are unable to accompany the Fleet and take charge of the wounded. To meet the need it had been suggested that fast 500-ton boats, registered under the Geneva Convention, and having appliances for rapidly rescuing survivors from the sea, should be employed. This, however, has not yet been done.

The general health of the Grand Fleet has been extremely good. In 1913 the average daily percentage of sick in the whole Fleet was 2.37, and in 1914 it was 2.03. In the Grand Fleet the daily average has always been under 1 per cent. Except in the Mediterranean Fleet, there have been very few cases of even enteric fever; in that Fleet, however, during the later part of 1915, the crews of most of the ships were attacked by epidemic gastro-enteritis, the infection having been spread by flies, and by men returning from the beach to their ships.

Surgeon-General Rolleston regards the good bill of health shown by the Fleet as a whole as a tribute to preventive medicine. Ecstacy in this gratifying position and the comparative isolation of the Fleets, especially of the Grand Fleet, rendering the chances of venereal infection and alcoholic excess practically non-existent, especially in view of the careful quarantine arrangements instituted by Sir Arthur May, supplemented as these measures are by lectures on hygiene to the men, and the provision of healthy forms of recreation.

Compared with land battles, a striking number of the men hit in naval engagements are killed outright. This was true also in the Russo-Japanese war. The wounds, however, owing to the absence of soil contamination, are much cleaner. Burns form at least one-third of the casualties, and may be due to the ignition of our own cordite, to burning furniture, or to the momentary flash in a confined space of high-explosive shells. Shock is found to be excessive in proportion to the amount of tissue damage. For this reason immediate operation is much less frequent than after land battles.

In the gas poisoning resulting from explosives the most hopeful measures are the prophylactic; treatment of the established condition is not very hopeful.

There was a striking freedom from cholera among the men of the Royal Naval Division, though they were operating in a locality where the Turks suffered considerably from it. This immunity was directly attributable to the anti-cholera inoculations which had been carried out.

Among airmen, leakage of the petrol spray has caused some to become dizzy, while headache and drowsiness may be produced by exhaust gases from the engine. One airman who had been exposed to 34deg. of frost at a height of 15,000ft. suffered from frostbite.

Sir Arthur May paid a very high tribute to the efficiency of the Navy from a medical standpoint. The health of the Navy had never been so good as at present, a fact which [illegible]

## HONGKONG JOURNALIST'S DEATH.

### Sudden Demise of Mr. J. N. McCulloch.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Mr. J. N. McCulloch, of the reporting staff of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which took place very suddenly this morning at the Government House, Kennedy Road, following an attack of fever.

The deceased, who [illegible] years of age and a native of Falkirk, Scotland, [illegible] Hongkong [illegible] some months ago, [illegible] East to join his uncle, Mr. Alex Ramsay, a well-known journalist of Peking, and formerly of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. Owing to complications not foreseen, it was, however, found necessary for the deceased to return to Hongkong. During his short career in the Colony the late Mr. McCulloch earned the respect and esteem of his colleagues, and gained quite a circle of friends. A conscientious and painstaking worker, he applied himself most industriously to his duties. He will be greatly missed by his fellow journalists.

A peculiarly sad circumstance is that the deceased leaves a wife and several children, who are living at Home. His eldest son is at present serving at the Front.

The funeral takes place to-morrow morning, the cortege passing the Monument at 10 o'clock.

## FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

### Subscriptions for Homeless Population in Northern France.

The first list of subscriptions to the above is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jessels & Co. Francaise Extreme Orient, | ... | $220 |
| Chesilli, | ... | 50 |
| Lesbla, | ... | 200 |
| Floquet and Knoth, | ... | 40 |
| R. Bean, | ... | 200 |
| Missions Etrangeres, | ... | 100 |
| Montagnon Ede, | ... | 100 |
| T. C. Downing, | ... | 100 |
| Maison de Nazareth, | ... | 100 |
| R. Shewan, | ... | 500 |
| L. Beripdeagne | ... | 200 |
| R. A. Gubbay | ... | 50 |
| M. S. Samoon | ... | 50 |
| E. Howard | ... | 50 |
| G. A. Tisdall | ... | Frs. 50 |
| "Bridge Gains" | ... | 5 |
| J. Kirk Macconochie, | ... | 10 |
| Tourtet, | ... | 10 |
| J. Thorne, | ... | 25 |
| Thu, | ... | 10 |
| To Tse-tun, | ... | 10 |
| Wang Kin-hsu, | ... | 10 |
| Fook Tai-cheong, | ... | 5 |
| Sam Kee, | ... | 10 |
| Ung Kee-cheong, | ... | 10 |
| Wing Fat-hong, | ... | 20 |
| Total, | ... | Frs. 50 $2,065 |

## NO MORE JOY RIDES.

### Petrol Users Must Prove National Necessity.

From an announcement made by the Petrol Control Committee through the Press Bureau it appears that motoring for private pleasure or convenience will cease when the existing petrol licences expire. The statement runs as follows:—

"The Petrol Control Committee, having to announce that they are no longer able to consider applications for the renewal of existing full-day motor spirit licences for private motor-cars and motor-cycles, unless the holder of the licence is engaged upon work of national importance, and the [illegible] is essential for such work [illegible] a medical practitioner [illegible] insurance company it allowed that the spirit [illegible] is required [illegible] that [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### American Cotton.

Spot cotton has reached a new high record. Reuter's Liverpool market quotation, dated March 29, is as follows for middling American cotton:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot ... ... | ...12.82d. |
| March-April ... | ...12.33d. |
| October-November | ...11.54d |

The quotation received mutilated in the "Rates and Prices" published yesterday under date of March 27 have been corrected as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid-American spot | ...12 62d. |
| Egyptian cotton... | ...23 25d. |
| F. M. G. Bengal... | ...10 50d. |

### Leather and Jute.

The following telegrams from the American Consul General, London, dated February 17, are published by the Department of Commerce, Washington:—"War Office takes possession of all leather, finished or unfinished, and intends to take possession of all such as can be produced prior to March 31. Order applies to vegetable-tanned bends, butts, backs, half backs, and sides."—"War Office gives notice that it takes possession of all unsold stocks of raw jute in the United Kingdom and intends to take possession of any unsold stocks arriving after to-day. All dealings in raw jute on spot, in transit, or in course of shipment prohibited. Dealings in jute for storing in India or for shipment from India direct to allied or neutral countries not prohibited."

### Ziangbe Profits and Dividend.

At a meeting of the directors of the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., it was decided to recommend the payment of a final dividend of Tls. 0.25 per share (making Tls. 0.50 for the year) at the forthcoming annual meeting. The profit of the Dutch Company, including the carry-forward from last year, was Glds. 259,074.20, out of which there has been set aside:—

| | |
|---|---|
| As reserve for contingencies ... | Glds. 20,000.00 |
| Written off for depreciation ... | 26,615 45 |
| Paid to the Shanghai Company as dividends, etc. ... ... | 292,242 58 |

The profit and loss account of the Shanghai company shows a balance, including the sum brought forward, and after paying all charges and providing for directors' and auditors' fees of Tls. 191,800.12, out of which an interim dividend Tls. 0.25 per share has been paid, absorbing Tls. 62,500.

It is now proposed:—

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| To pay final dividend of Tls. 0.25 per share | 62,500 00 |
| To pay for cancellation of vendors' agreement ... | 30,000.00 |
| To pay bonus to managers and staffs ... | 7,500.00 |
| To write off N. V. Banjoemas Linden share account ... | 26,621.75 |
| To carry forward ... | 2,678.37 |
| | 191,800.12 |

### Gold Mines in Szechuen.

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to compile a book of statistics giving the names, localities and ownership of all the mines at present in operation in the country. The returns received from the Bureau of Finance of Szechuen are as follows:—There are altogether six gold mines in Szechuen, all worked by Chinese capital, namely, (1) the Kinyunhan Mine in Meikung Hsien, 50 square li in area, opened 2nd October, 3rd Year of the Republic, permit granted to Ling Chung-yao; (2) the Erhkan Mine in Suitsintun, Meikung Hsien, 6 square li in area, opened 31st December, 4th Year of the Republic, permit granted the Ling Chung-yao; (3) in the Kwapituze mine district in Yenyuen Hsien, 180 square li in area, opened 21st July, 4th Year of the Republic, permit granted to Chou Yun-ching; (4) in the Kinyunhan mine district, 5 square li in area opened on 27th March, 4th Year of the Republic, permit granted to Liang Yen representing the Yu Hua Company; (5) in the Erhkan Mine district in Suitsintun, Meikung Hsien, 1 square li in area, opened on 13th September, permit granted to Ling Chung-yao; (6) in the Erhkan Mine District in Suitsintun, Meikung Hsien 9 square li in area, opened on 13th September, permit granted to Ling Chung-yao.

### Coal Testing.

Last week a valuable paper was read before the Engineering Society of China, by Mr. P. C Rielley entitled "Some Notes on Coal Testing." His object, the author said, was to put forward some simple methods whereby engineers or users of coal in general could make tests, which, at the same time as being easy to conduct, would give a very fair indication of the value of a certain quality of coal and help to decide as to the suitability of any special coal for a specific purpose and also to get the best possible results with the lowest possible waste. The author first explained the correct way of taking a sample of the coal to be tested and the way to prepare the sample after it had been taken. The first step was to find the percentage of moisture, after which, the percentage and nature of the ash must be determined. The third step in the analysis consisted in burning off the volatile gases from a weighed sample; the remaining product being the coke, while the difference in weight was the volatile gases. The author then showed how, with the results so obtained, the calorific value of the coal tested could be calculated. He, however, pointed out that the method was only approximate and when applied in this way only comparative values of the coal undergoing the test, in relation to previous standardised conditions, could be arrived at. If closer approximation to the calorific value of the fuel was required, it could be obtained by using one form or another of the many calorimeters on the market, but as a description of these calorimeters, would take up too much space, the author confined himself to describing the Lewis Thomson calorimeter, which in view of its simplicity he considered worthy of a description. The author then described the procedure to obtain the calorific value when using this method. However, even by this method he pointed out that only a good approximate value of the heat capacity was arrived at, which might be regarded as useful only to the practical engineer who wished to know as much as possible about the fuel he was handling so as to consume it under conditions which would ensure the best possible result from its combustion.

### F.M.S. Chamber of Mines.

Ipoh, April 1.—Mr. Attenborough, presiding over a largely attended meeting, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines, reviewed the past year, commenting strongly on the need for the revision of the Mining Enactment. He said that figures as to output showed that the industry had been going steadily backward in Malaya at the rate of 2.2, 4.2 and 6.2 per cent. respectively during the last three years. While at one time the Chinese did all the mining, last year Europeans in Perak alone produced 37 per cent. of the total. If they hoped to maintain the premier position in the world, they must attract more European capital after the war, but no more outside capital would be gettable if the present conditions remained unaltered. The Council of the Chamber had therefore seriously considered the position, and had made several recommendations, which a conference of Residents almost totally rejected as unnecessary, partially granting one out of eleven requests and reserving one for futher consideration. This was very disappointing, as they chiefly desired some greater security of tenure, without which it was impossible to get outside capital now, but Government rejected the request. He commented on the various changes asked for, and pointed out the greater importance of mining over planting, and the disparity of treatment meted out. He finally urged that the Chamber could not submit to treatment which he said was most unfair, abnormal; Merchandise alone in the aggregate showed a total value of thirty millions sterling. The trade of the country had made a great recovery and was progressive, proving that the vitality and stability of enemy trade had been reduced to a vanishing point. The reports and accounts were passed.

Chamber's action. A resolution was passed that further action be left in the hands of the Council.

### U. S. Steel Industry.

Orders have been issued to expedite improvements at the Maryland plant of Bethlethem Steel Co., which will cost G. $50,000,000. Contracts have been given for four additional blast furnaces to cost G. $5,000,000, and an equal amount will be expended for 240 by-product coke ovens. A big bessemer steel plant will also be erected.

### Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging.

The report of the Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Co., for the year ended 30th September last, states that the dredgers worked 31,245 hours, against 27,369 hours in 1915 and 28,165 hours in 1914. The ground dredged was 3,363,750 cubic yards, against 2,968,600 cubic yards, and the tin oxide produced amounted to 1,076 tons, against 1,262 tons. The value of tin output, exclusive of royalty, was £114,993, against £123,260. The actual net profit (was £40,808 (against £40,336) and £71,507 was brought forward, making £112,315 Four dividends, aggregating 40 per cent. (or 8s per share) have been paid, amounting to £61,500, leaving to credit of profit and loss £50,815. The tin oxide now obtained is 8,579 tons, which has been sold for £881 403 The total amount of dividends paid is £307,500 being 41s per share. During the year the directors have paid four dividends of 2s each, absorbing, with the dividend tax, the whole of the profits earned, plus £20,692 from reserves. As advised last year, the company has now no liabilities, and the necessity for holding a very large cash reserve does not now apply.

### F. M. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Kuala Lumpur, March 31.—At the first general meeting of the F. M. S. Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Clodd, presiding, referring to the continued decrease of tin production which to the end of February this year was 23,993 piculs, said the main reasons were the coolies going to rubber estates, enhanced steamer freights from China, increased cost of coal, firewood, and oil, and the lands showing signs of giving out under present methods of working. He emphasised the necessity for Government development of unexplored parts of the F.M.S., particularly Pahang, and incidentally asked what had been the practical results of the efforts of the Government geologist. The Chinese coolie still appeared to be the best geologist, provided land was made accessible. The trade of the past year as a whole was distinctly satisfactory, though possibly not so profitable as the previous year. Exports still expanded at a wonderful rate, the surplus over imports being a hundred and fifty millions, constituting another record. Referring to man power, Mr. Clodd said that a point overlooked was that the States were developing at a greater rate than any other part of the Empire, and the need for European supervision was a consequently increasing one. He did think they were getting close to danger point in the depletion of staffs. He thought that given a fair field and no favour the British merchant could beat his rivals, but he did want more organisation. He advised the formation of a local committee to advise as to indents of essential imports and certificates of origin, and said that it should be instituted at once and continued as a permanent measure. The present system of import and export returns should be replaced by a central registry in Singapore and an annual conference of Singapore, Penang and F.M.S. Chambers would provide a useful opportunity for exchange of views and consideration of suggestions for the general advancement of British trade. Mr. Barnicoat, the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, said the statistics of trade for 1916 were abnormal; Merchandise alone in the aggregate showed a total value of thirty millions sterling. The trade of the country had made a great recovery and was progressive, proving that the vitality and stability of enemy trade had been reduced to a vanishing point. The reports and accounts were passed.

### Shanghai Gas Company Dividend.

The directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1916 of Tls. 2 50 per share, being at the rate of five per cent. on the paid up capital, and that Tls. 139,749.47 be written off for depreciation of plant and buildings, Tls. 30,000 transferred to renewals and depreciation account, and Tls. 34,232.27 carried forward to next account.

### Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., dated April 5 states:—In so far as price changes are concerned, the cotton market during the past week has been rather inactive, with the close last night quiet but steady. The market has the earmarks of having reached a temporary halting—place, with little disposition on either side to attempt more than hand to mouth operations, until it becomes better demonstrated whether there is going to be any change in the present high rate of exchange, which is militating against the export trade. For the present, therefore, it looks as if the market has been bulled to a standstill, and it should not be surprising to see holders selling for a turn, though this seems hardly likely on the face of advances in America and the bullish views held by our Japanese friends. In the circumstances there is little to be said regarding the outlook in the near future, which will depend on the course exchange takes, and also the outlook of the Liverpool and American markets, in conjunction with the promptitude of the farmers in marketing their cotton. Recent advices from the north show heavy bookings by export merchants for harsh grades, quotations showing a difference of about one tael per picul from the ideas of local buyers. Tone of the market, quiet to steady.

### Patent Registration in China.

Very few laymen know that there is no trade mark registration system in the Chinese Republic. In Shanghai and Tientsin, there is a trade mark bureau at the Customs Office where one may make a temporary registration. The system was established in view of the institution of a registration system by the Chinese Government in which these registered people may have the first privilege and further, with the expectation that this will avoid infringements and other misunderstandings. Whether such a step assures those registered or not is a question. At any rate, it will not carry full force to all parts of such a large country as China. But the temporary registration has an advantage in case a Chinese infringes the trade mark of a foreigner. The register in the Customs Office shows whether the article in question has been registered, an advantageous position in court. If a Japanese infringes the patents or trade marks of another person in China the encroacher will be tried by Japanese law according to the treaties contracted with the foreign nations and punished accordingly. In the Imperial Ordinance of 1911 No. 167, there is a law relating to patents, designs, trade marks, inventions and copyrights in the province of Kwangtung with other Powers having the right of extra-territoriality. Further there is the treaty with the United States relating to the protection of trade marks and copyrights in China. There are treaties with France, Russia and China on industrial rights in China. According to the above, all persons, including Chinese, if found infringing rights of another person, will be tried and punished in the consular court. Petitions for the registration in the Customs Office may be in Chinese or English. If the trade mark is already registered in the mother countries the fact must be so written. The petition is handled through the hands of the attorneys in the locality for which a fee of $5 is charged. There are Japanese attorneys who handle such matters.—*Japan Times.*

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BANKS.** | | |
| Banks | b. | $705 |
| **MARINE INSURANCES.** | | |
| Cantons | b. | $375 |
| North Chinas | n. | t. 150 |
| Unions | b. | $910 |
| Yangtszes | n. ex 73 | $235 |
| **FIRE INSURANCES.** | | |
| China Fires | b. | $155 |
| H.K. Fires | b. | $382½ |
| **SHIPPING.** | | |
| Douglases | b. | $86 |
| Steamboats | sa. | $18 |
| Indos (Def.) | sa. | $127 |
| Indos (Pref.) | n. | $41½ |
| Shells | n. | 103/- |
| Ferries | sa. | $55 |
| **REFINERIES.** | | |
| Sugars | n. | $114 |
| Malabons | b. | $81½ |
| **MINING** | | |
| Kailans | n. | 35/- |
| Langkats | n. | t. 18 |
| Raubs | b. | $9.20 |
| Tronohs | s. | 27/6 |
| Urals | n. | 28/- |
| **DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.** | | |
| H.K. Wharves | b. | $81 |
| Kowloon Docks | b. | $122 |
| S'hai Docks | s. | t. 90 |
| **LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.** | | |
| Centrals | b. | $96 |
| H.K. Hotels | n. | $102 |
| Land Invest. | b. | $97 |
| H'phreys Est. | sa. | $6.25 |
| K'loon Lands | n. | $38 |
| S'hai Lands | n. | t. 80 |
| West Points | b. | $75 |
| **COTTON MILLS.** | | |
| Ewos | n. | t. 147½ |
| Kung Yiks | b. & sa. | t. 12½ |
| S'hai Cottons | n. | t. 117 |
| Yangtszepoos | n. | t. 5 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| Borneos | sa. | $8 |
| China Light & P. | b. & sa. | $4.75 |
| Providents | n. | $8 |
| Dairy Farms | b. | $23½ |
| Green Islands | n. | $8.55 |
| H.K. Electrics | b. | $50 |
| H.K. Ice Co., | n. | $151 |
| Ropes | n. | $29 |
| Steel Foundries | n. | $10 |
| Trams, Low Level | n. | $7.40 |
| Trams, Peak, old | n. | $9.80 |
| Trams, Peak, new | n. | $1 |
| Laundries | n. | $8.40 |
| U. Waterboats | n. | $16½ |
| Watsons | n. | $6½ |
| Wm. Powells | b. | $6 |
| Morning Posts | n. | $19 |

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY APRIL 11, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

| | |
|---|---|
| T/T | 2/4¼ |
| Demand | 2/4 5/16 |
| 30 d/s. | 2/4⅜ |
| 60 d/s. | 2/4⅜ |
| 4 m/s. | 2/4 9/16 |
| T/T Shanghai | Nom. |
| T/T Singapore | 10 ¼ |
| T/T Japan | 109¼ |
| T/T India | Nom. |
| Demand, India | Nom. |
| T/T San Francisco & New York | 56 |
| T/T Java | 138 |
| T/T Marks | Nom. |
| T/T Francs | 3.23 |
| Demand, Paris | 3.23½ |

BUYING.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 m/s. L/C | 2/5 1/16 |
| 4 m/s. D/P | 2/5 3/16 |
| 6 m/s. L/C | 2/5 5/16 |
| 30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne | 2/5 5/16 |
| 30 d/s. San Francisco & New York | 57¼ |
| 4 m/s. Marks | Nom. |
| 4 m/s. Francs | 3.35 |
| 6 m/s. Francs | 3.40 |
| Demand, Germany | — |
| Demand, New York | 56¼ |
| T/T Bombay | — |
| Demand, Bombay | Nom. |
| T/T Calcutta | — |
| Demand, Calcutta | Nom. |
| Demand, Manila | 112 |
| Demand, Singapore | 100¼ |
| On Haiphong | 3% prem. |
| On Saigon | 2½% prem. |
| On Bangkok | 65½ |
| Soerabaya | 2.47 Nom. |
| Gold Leaf, per oz. | 148.40 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 38½ |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces | 6% dis. |
| Chinese ... 10 ... | 6% dis. |
| Hongkong 20 cts. pieces | 1½ ... |
| Hongkong 10 ... | 2½ ... |


## BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7.00 A.M. to | 8.00 A.M. | Every 15 Min. |
| 8.00 A.M. to | 10.00 A.M. | " 10 Min. |
| 10.00 A.M. to | 11.00 A.M. | " 15 Min. |
| 11.30 A.M. to | 12.45 P.M. | " 15 Min. |
| 12.45 P.M. to | 1.15 P.M. | " 10 Min. |
| 1.15 P.M. to | 1.45 P.M. | " 15 Min. |
| 1.45 P.M. to | 2.15 P.M. | " 10 Min. |
| 2.15 P.M. to | 5.00 P.M. | " 15 Min. |
| 5.00 P.M. to | 6.00 P.M. | " 10 Min. |

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7.00 A.M. | | |
| 8.00 A.M. to | 10.30 A.M. | Every 15 Min. |
| 10.30 A.M. to | 11.00 A.M. | " 10 Min. |
| 11.30 A.M. to | 12.00 Noon | " 15 Min. |
| 12.00 Noon to | 1.00 P.M. | " 10 Min. |
| 1.00 P.M. to | 5.30 P.M. | " 15 Min. |
| 5.30 P.M. to | 6.00 P.M. | " 10 Min. |
| 6.00 P.M. to | 6.30 P.M. | " 15 Min. |
| 6.30 P.M. to | 8.00 P.M. | " 10 Min. |

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:

Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office:—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. S.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up ..$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OOMI, MUTASE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, HAMAZUTA, SAYO, KAMADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, SIBAI and OYUBARI Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI." Codes: A1, A.B.A. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.
AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

MARTIN'S
[illegible]
MARTIN'S
APOLLINARIS

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital .....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, on rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | ..... | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed | " ..... | 1,125,000 |
| Paid Up | " ..... | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | 550,000 |

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Karachi |
| Calcutta | Kuala Lumpur |
| Colombo | Madras |
| Delhi | Penang |
| Galle | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Howrah | Singapore |
| Kandy | |
| Port Louis (Mauritius) | |

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
25, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS .....$4,250,000

U.S. GOLD .....$7,500,000

BRANCHES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY | KOBE | SANTO DOMINGO |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MANILA | SINGAPORE |
| CEBU | MEDELLIN | TIENTSIN |
| COLON | PANAMA | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | PEKING | |
| HONGKONG | SAN FRANCISCO | |

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba South America, and elsewhere, name y:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOSO,
Manager,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital Yen | | 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ... | " | 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | " | 21,900,000 |

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

[illegible]

[illegible] and on Current Accounts at [illegible] Deposits [illegible] rates as may be ascertained [illegible]

[illegible]
Hongkong, 13th March, 1917.

## NOTICES.


# MEUKOW BRANDY

Purveyed to House of Lords, The Government Departments at Washington, U.S.A. AND The Different Navies and Armies.

Sold Everywhere.

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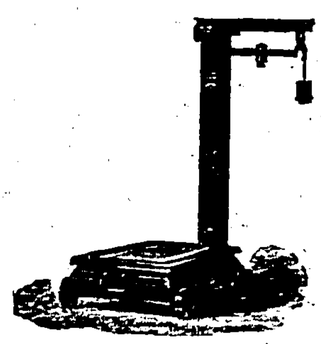
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# HOWE'S SCALES

FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Prices on Application.

# MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
*FIRST FLOOR.*
TELPHONE NO. 1186.


### ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

**New Chinese Customs Regulations.**

In view of the coming into China of armed merchantmen of different nations, the Government has drafted a set of regulations concerning their control while in Chinese ports. It is reported that already one Japanese armed steamer has arrived at Shanghai a few days ago, and the Customs authorities at that port have been ordered to exercise control in accordance with new regulations.

These regulations provide that a merchant vessel armed purely for the purpose of self-defence will be allowed to sail in the regions which are necessary for her passage. An armed merchantman of a belligerent country when entering a Chinese port shall file a report through her commander or her agents with the Customs authorities to the effect that her armaments are used purely for self-defence. When such a report is sent in, the Customs shall make an inspection to ascertain if the armaments and the quantity of ammunition are limited to the use of self-defence; whether the crew of the vessel are just the same as those which she used to carry before; whether the routes which she passed through are the same routes which she used to travel before, and whether her passengers are not organized bodies of soldiers or sailors.

The Customs authorities shall admit the vessel if she can fulfil all the conditions according to the regulations. After admitting her, they shall report to the Central Government. When an armed merchantman leaves a port, the Consul of the country to which she belongs shall send a written document to the Customs guaranteeing that the armaments she carries are used for self-defence. The Chinese Government reserves to itself the right to judge which armaments are suitable for self-defence and which are used for aggressive purposes.—*Peking Daily News.*

### "GERMANY JUSTIFIED."

**Senator's Amazing Speech.**

Washington, February 14.—An extraordinary speech calling on the United States to keep out of the war was made in the Senate to-day by Mr. John Downey Works (Republican, California), a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Works warned his fellow Senators that the United States would be assuming a fearful responsibility by leading not only this country, but also other nations now at peace, into the most gigantic and murderous war that history had ever known. He proceeded to remark that Germany was entirely justified in fighting for her life, and to declare that the proper course for the United States to take would be to warn its citizens and its commerce to keep out of the submarine danger zone. He was forced to differ from the President in the course the latter had taken, although he gave Mr. Wilson credit for conscientious motives and patriotic purposes. The Lusitania, said Mr. Works, was sunk because she carried American arms and munitions intended to kill German soldiers.

"That Germany has violated our rights on the sea cannot be denied," he added, "but so has Great Britian and so would any other belligerent State that was fighting for its existence—so would we, I apprehend, in the same circumstances."


## ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 320 & 321.


## PUBLIC AUCTION.

# GEO. P. LAMMERT.

**AUCTIONEER & GENERAL BROKER.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

**TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1917.**

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

**A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture**

Comprising:—

Teak hatstands easy chairs, teak writing tables, blackwood flower stands, marble clocks, pictures, ornaments, etc, etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggon, ice chest, dinner service, electric table fans and lamps, glass and electro-plated ware, etc, etc.

Single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, etc, etc.

**Also**

1 Adams Cabinet.

**On view from Wednesday, the 11th inst.**

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS, 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder. 7 Seater,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## POST OFFICE.

**IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.**

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

**FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.**

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future, The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

**LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.**

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Siamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

**FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.**

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVED.

Chefoo, Chi. s.s. 428, Bentley, 10th Apr.—Saltpan, 4th Apr., Rice—Chinese.

Harchiro M., Jap., s.s. 1,953, Ishida, 10th Apr.—Wakamatsu, 4th Apr., Coal—M. B. K.

Yuensang, Br., s.s. 1,128, Mooney, 10th Apr.—Manila, 7th Apr., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Glenfalloch, Br., s.s. 1,424, MacKenzie, 11th Apr.—Singapore, 3rd Apr., Gen.—Chinese.

Haiheng, Br., s.s. 1,270, Evans, 11th Apr.—Swatow, 10th Apr., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kumsang, Br., s.s. Liddle, 11th Apr.—Kobe, 5th Apr., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kuechow, Br., s.s. 1,220, Cole, 11th Apr.—Weihaiwei, 5th Apr., Gen.—B. & S.

Persia M., Jap., s.s. 2,679, Nogano, 11th Apr.—San Francisco, 8th Mar., Gen.—T. K. K.

Riojun M., Jap., s.s. 2,190, Nakao, 11th Apr.—Balikpapan, 4th Apr., Gen.—D. & Co.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. KUMSANG, from Kobe, on April 11.

Mitfield Miss — Young Mr & Mrs

Per ss. PERSIA MARU, from San Francisco, on April 11.

Allen Mr & Mrs J W — Ko Mrs M
Axelsod Mr & Mrs M — Moore Mr & Mrs W G
Bryant Rev E E — Ong Tian-ye
Berg Mrs M A — Palatkowski Miss F
Bittman Rev & Mrs J — Vn Paul Chas D
Brown J F — Schoenfeld Mr & Mrs J F P
Bishop Mr & Mrs A H — Smith Lt-Com A St G
Burke Miss J M — Ferrero B A
Barker Mrs A F — Seare Mr & Mrs J R
Chin Sek-hu — St Clair Mrs C L
De Bruin Kops Miss J E — Towne Miss F L
Durst Miss E L — White D L
Everett E H — Wing Yew-ching
Gardner R B
Hall H S H


THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Gweets & Fry's Chocolates.


## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.35—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly over S.W. Japan and decreased moderately to slightly elsewhere.

The anticyclone has weakened and moved rapidly eastward. It is now central over S.W. Japan. There appears to be a depression over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.34 inches, against an average of 7.72 inches.

**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW**

| District | Forecast. |
|---|---|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock | S. winds, fresh, squally; overcast, some rain. |
| 2 Formosa Channel | The same as No. 1. |
| 3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks | The same as No. 1. |
| 4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

China Coast Meteorological Register. April 11, a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Winds Direction. | Winds Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vostock | 6a | 30.06 | 35 | | e | 3 | o |
| Namuro | 5a | | | | | | |
| Hakodate | " | 29.91 | | | n | 1 | |
| Tokio | " | 30.02 | | | wnw | 2 | |
| Kochi | " | 30.11 | | | sw | 1 | |
| Nagasaki | " | 30.09 | | | ese | 1 | |
| K'agima | " | 30.10 | | | nw | 1 | |
| Oshima | " | 30.02 | | | s | 1 | |
| Naha | " | 29.97 | | | ese | 1 | |
| Ishi'jima | " | 29.89 | | | ene | 2 | |
| Bonin Is. | " | 29.93 | | | ssw | 1 | |
| Chefoo | 6a | | | | | | |
| Whaiwei | " | 30.08 | 40 | 65 | ne | 4 | b |
| Hankow | " | | | | | | |
| Ichang | " | | | | | | |
| Kiukiang | " | | | | | | |
| Changsha | " | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | " | 29.93 | 48 | 97 | e | 2 | r |
| Gutzlaff | " | 29.92 | 50 | 100 | ese | 4 | o |
| Sharp P. | " | 29.87 | 58 | 93 | | 0 | r |
| Amoy | 9a | 29.84 | 62 | 94 | ne | 2 | r |
| Swatow | 6a | | | | | | |
| Taihoku | 5a | 29.81 | 66 | 96 | e | 2 | r |
| Taichu | " | 29.80 | 70 | | | 0 | o |
| Tainan | " | 29.80 | 68 | | nne | 2 | b |
| Koshun | " | 29.80 | 73 | | e | 4 | b |
| P'dores | " | 29.78 | 72 | | ne | 4 | o |
| Canton | 6a | 29.67 | 74 | 93 | ese | 2 | o |
| H'kong | " | 29.71 | 75 | 90 | se | 3 | o |
| Gap Rock | " | 29.74 | | | se | 5 | c |
| Macao | " | 29.67 | 73 | 94 | se | 4 | o |
| Wuchow | 9a | | | | | | |
| Pakhoi | " | | | | | | |
| Hoihow | " | | | | | | |
| Phuilen | 7a | | | | | | |
| Tourane | " | | | | | | |
| C. St. J. | " | | | | | | |
| Aparri | 6 | 29.76 | 75 | 89 | s | 4 | b |
| Dagupan | " | 29.73 | 73 | 91 | w | 1 | b |
| Manila | " | 29.76 | 73 | 94 | ne | 1 | b |
| Legaspi | " | 29.76 | 79 | 87 | nne | 1 | b |
| Tacloban | " | 29.76 | 77 | 96 | | 0 | b |
| Iloilo | " | 29.74 | 75 | 88 | n | 1 | o |
| Surigao | " | 29.75 | 75 | 92 | se | 1 | o |
| Lapuan | " | 29.72 | 80 | 95 | sw | 2 | o |

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 11, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

| | Previous Day 5 p.m. | On date 8 a.m. | On date 5 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.80 | 29.71 | 29.65 |
| Temperature | 76 | 75 | 78 |
| Humidity | 93 | 90 | 86 |
| Wind Direction | S | SE | S |
| " Force | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Weather | o | o | o |
| Rain | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Highest open air Temperature on the 10th 78
Lowest " " " " 11th 74

H.K. Observatory, April 11, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE,

From 9th Apr. to 15th Apr.

| Day of Week | Date of Month | High Water Hongkong Mean Time. | Height ft. | Low Water Hongkong Mean Time. | Height ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. In. | h. m. | ft. In. |
| Mon. | 9 | m 0 44 | 6.7 | m 3 56 | 2.4 |
| | | 12 49 | 8.2 | 9 17 | 7.6 |
| Tues. | 10 | m 1 30 | 6.9 | m 4 9 | 2.7 |
| | | 13 26 | 8.2 | 9 52 | 7.5 |
| Wed. | 11 | m 2 17 | 7.0 | m 5 22 | 2.6 |
| | | 14 5 | 8.1 | 10 28 | 7.3 |
| Thur. | 12 | m 3 4 | 6.9 | m 6 1 | 2.5 |
| | | 14 45 | 7.9 | 11 5 | 7.3 |
| Fri. | 13 | m 3 51 | 6.7 | m 6 42 | 2.5 |
| | | 15 26 | 7.6 | 11 45 | 7.3 |
| Sat. | 14 | m 4 40 | 6.5 | m 7 25 | 2.6 |
| | | 16 8 | 7.3 | 12 28 | 7.4 |
| Sun. | 15 | m 5 32 | 6.3 | m 8 11 | 2.7 |
| | | 16 53 | 7.1 | 13 15 | 7.5 |

m morning. a afternoon.


THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.


## ENTERTAINMENTS


# VICTORIA THEATRE.

**Tuesday, 10th April, 1917.**

5TH & 6TH EPISODE OF THE GREAT DETECTIVE SERIAL

# "ZUDORA."

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE Famous Violinist

# COR DE BLY

PATHE'S GAZETTES and COMICS.

On FRIDAY, 13th April, 1917.
CONTINUATION OF THE
"IRON CLAW."
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

# BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! THRILLS! ROMANCE! TO-NIGHT!! ADVENTURE!
"THE ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE."
5TH & 6TH EPISODES.
Each Episode a Complete Adventure in itself.

WAR GRAPHIC
"THE WHIRLPOOL OF WAR."
and KEYSTONE COMICS.

# HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

11th, 12th & 13th APRIL.
Showing:— A NEW SERIAL
1st, 2nd & 3rd Episodes.
"ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE."
and COMICS.


## NOTICES.


# SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

# • M. C. C. •

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CORK TIPPED. | ... ... ... | ...Per 100. $1.50 |
| GOLD " | ... ... ... ... | " " $1.50 |
| PLAIN " | ... ... ... ... | " " $1.25 |
| M.C.C. SPECIAL PLAIN TIPPED | | Per. 20, 35 cents. |

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:—GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufactories, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Gianaclis N. D. Toocos, M. Melachrino, Dimitrino, Simon Arzs, Maspero Freres' Foucas Specials. Isherwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.


### HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1917.

### HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, April 12, at 5.15 P.M.

Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.

### NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour to notify the clients of the Company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the Company's business, which will be carried on as usual.

### NOTICE.

S.S. "HARTLEPOOL."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be responsible for any Debts incurred by any member of the Crew of the above vessel.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1917.


THE NEW PERSIAN REMEDY, Dr. [illegible] THERAPION [illegible] BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY COMPLAINTS, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES, HOW TO USE AND OPINIONS ENVELOPE FOR DETAILS, SECRECY IN ALL CASES. MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. PARIS DEPOT: 13, RUE CAMBACERES. NEW YORK DEPOT: 31, BROADWAY. THERAPION [illegible] BE SURE THAT THE WORD THERAPION IS ON THE [illegible]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